REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday Edition

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXII NO. 15 BOMBAY SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

QUAKE SHOCKS IN JAIPUR STATE

"Entirely Improper Conduct"

President's Strictures Against News Agency For Publishing Select Committee's Report

DEBATE ON PROTECTION TO HOSIERY INDUSTRY IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, April 14.

In the Assembly after question time to-day, Sir Joseph Bhore moved for the election of twelve members to the Committee on the working of the Ottawa Pact. He said that agricultural statistics might not be available till some time in May. The report of the Committee was expected to be ready some time in June. If, after receiving the report the members desired further information, every attempt would be made to meet their desire. A meeting of this Committee might also be held at Simla if necessary.

FOR GOVERNMENT WHIPS.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked the Government whips not to misuse their influence and demoralise the Opposition parties by selecting members whom they would back.

Mr. Mawsood Ahmed suggested that only elected members should be allowed to vote.

Sir Brojendra Mitter refused to agree to the suggestion that Government and nominated members should not exercise their right of franchise.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that Mr. Mitra's suggestion was that the Government members should not canvass among party members.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Why do you have party members so weak as to be seduced. (Hear hear).

The motion was put to vote and carried without a division.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL.

The House started consideration of Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment to the Tariff Bill changing the duty on fabrics not otherwise specified and containing more than 90 per cent. of silk including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk as under (1) Pongee to pay duty of 50 per cent. "advalorem" plus one rupee per pound (2) Fuji Boseki and corded (Excluding white cord) to pay duty of 50 per cent. plus one rupee eight annas per pound and (3) other sorts under the above head to pay, as recommended by Select Committee 50 per cent. plus two rupees per pound.

GOVT. ACCEPTS CHANGE.

After Mr. Maswood Ahmad, Mr. B. Das, Mr. A. H. Guznavi and Mr. Sitaram Raju had spoken, Sir Joseph Bhore announced that Government would accept change in duty, for it made no discrimination against China in comparison to Japan. Fuji and Boseki were coming both from China and Japan. Corded silk was coming largely from China and pongee was coming largely from Japan. There were one or two classes of Chinese silk which might be somewhat heavily hit by being classified under the head "other sorts". Those classes would procably be limited to two.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that if the duty did hit them hard Government would have no hesitation in coming forward later for the reduction in duty in their case.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment was carried.

About half a dozen amendments were proposed by Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. Guznavi without any speeches.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that his previous speeches were themselves sufficient answer. He opposed all the amendments which were then lost.

A minor amendment suggested by Mr. Mody in item No. 158-J for words "Sateen Italians" substituting "sateens including Italians of sateen weave" was accepted by the House.

POINT OF ORDER.

When item 158—J (Hosiery) was taken up Dr. Ziauddin raised a point of order. He referred to the standing order and said that the House had already given its decision on an identical question earlier, hence it was not in order that the same question should be re-opened during the current session.

Sir Brojendra Mitter argued that the issue be considered on a broader basis whether the schedule now under discussion was identical with the former one. A particular item in the schedule was of no consequence and the two schedules were substantially different.

Sir Abdur Rahim different from the Law Member and maintained that so far as this session was concerned the question had already been decided.

Sir Hari Singh Gour emphasised that each item in the schedule was quite independent by itself apart from the main schedule

Mr. James on the other hand expressed the opinion that each item should not be isolated from the schedule.

Mr. Mody thought that the present question regarding the hosiery was quite different from that already considered.

Mr. S. C. Mitra expressed the opinion that though different arguments were put forward on the former and on the present occasions they could not form part of the bill. The item taken by itself was identical.

The President adjourned the house for lunch during which time the point of order was informally discussed in the lobbies. —A. P.

MATCH EXCISE BILL.

After lunch Sir George Schuster presented the Select Committee Report on the Match Excise Bill and said:—

"I should like to take this opportunity to call your attention to certain incidents in connection with this and other Select Committee reports, and ask you to make such observations as you think fit upon them.

"I think all the Hon. Members will have seen in the Press this morning what purported to be a very full statement (issued by the United Press) as to the conclusions of the Select Committee on this Bill. I am afraid, it has been a common incident lately for reports to appear in the Press of the conclusions arrived at in the Select Committee meeting in the course of their proceedings. I feel sure that no one will question that it is a very undesirable occurrence.

"It is not only entirely contrary to the procedure which ought to be followed in connection with Select Committee discussions, but also tends to give very misleading impressions to the public.

"In this particular case, for example, the report in "The Hindus-

(Continued on page 5.)

H. E. Lord Brabourne visited the Provincial Co-operative Institute at Bakehouse Lane, Fort, on Friday. Sir Chunilal Mehta is standing to the left of Lord Brabourne.

SENATE TO BE ABOLISHED

Dail To Be Supreme, Final Authority?

NO SUBSTITUTION OF SENATE BY OTHER BODY?

DUBLIN, April 14.

A bill to abolish the Senate is published. It textually wipes out 16 articles of constitution, deleting all reference to the Senate and the two houses of the legislature. If the measure is passed all future bills passed by the Dail will automatically become law

Hence it is assumed Mr. De Valera does not intend to substitute another body for the Senate. Reuter.

SIR BROJENDRA MITTER'S PLANS

Bengal Executive Council Membership

NEW DELHI, April 14.

According to the present plans Sir Brojendra Mitter will be leaving for Simla on April 21, where he proposes to stay for a week. He will then proceed to Calcutta, where he hands over charge of office to Sir Nripendra Sarkar, the Law Member Designate.

The exact date when Sir Brojen Mitter takes over charge of the membership of the Executive Council of the Bengal Governor is not yet known, nor has it been decided what portfolio Sir Brojen Mitter will be called upon to shoulder.

It may be remembered that Sir Provash Chandra Mitter whose successor Sir Brojen Mitter is going to be, held the Jails and Land Revenues portfolios, and it is just likely that Sir Brojen Mitter's nature of work will also be similar.—United Press.

BIHAR RELIEF

Government Allotments

TOTAL OF SUMS SANCTIONED, Rs. 16-3/4 LAKHS

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 14

The following communique has been issued by the Bihar Government:—

"The total allotments, sanctioned from Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, up to the end of March, have amounted to 16-3/4 lakhs. Of this 2-1/4 lakhs have been allotted for "General Charitable Relief." Nearly 5 lakhs have been devoted to grants to poorer classes, to enable them to repair, or rebuild, houses. One lakh and a half has been allotted for "General Relief" in rural areas, and 3-3/4 lakhs for the purpose of helping cultivators to remove sand from their fields. The erection of semi-permanent houses for the public, and the issue of building materials either free or at concessional rates, has cost another 3-1/2 lakhs

These amounts do not represent the actual expenditure, but the sums placed at the disposal of collectors and other officers for disbursement on the particular items.

INSULL BOUND FOR AMERICA

SMYRNA, April 14.

Samuel Insull was late last night put aboard the 'Exilona' which then sailed for the United States.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7).

rashtra is the hope of Lokamanya Tilak, the pioneer of effective Indian politics. To this Maharashtra I appeal to-night to help Gandhiji and other leaders in reorganising the public life of this country. I am sure, my appeal will not go in vain.

COMPLAINT AND REMEDY COMPETITION

Remember the last date for sending in Entries for this Competition is Wednesday, (18th April, 1934).

SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY

Tremor Lasts 2-1/2 Minutes?

OTHER PLACES IN JAIPUR STATE ALSO SHAKEN

A correspondent telephoning from Kalbadevi, on Saturday night, says that he has received a telegraphic message from Nawalgarh (Jaipur State) despatched at 2 p.m., saying that a severe earthquake was felt there (Nawalgarh), and that several towns and villages (including Jhunjhunu) in Jaipur State have also felt the shocks.

The correspondent states that the time of the quake shoc not mentioned, nor is anything said about the extent of damage, if any, but adds that there were strong rumours, prevalent on Saturday night, at the Marwadi Bazar that considerable damage has been caused and that the tremors at Nawalgarh lasted 2-1|2 minutes.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 14.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity lasting five seconds was felt at seven this morning in Delhi, New Delhi and neighbourhood.

No damage has been reported. —A. F.

RANCHI CONFERENCE

Invitations Issued For May 2 And 3

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Dr. Ansari has wired to Dr. B. C. Roy at Calcutta to-day that he has issued invitations for the Conference of the All-India Swaraj Party to be held at Ranchi on May 2 and 3.

Dr. B. C. Roy has been requested to make necessary arrangements for the Conference and accommodation for members during their stay at Ranchi.—United Press.

SWARAJYA DEMOCRATS MEET AT POONA

To Adopt Wait-And-See Policy?

POONA, April 14.

Private discussions are reported to have been held here amongst office-bearers of the Democratic Swarajya Party.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Sambhau Mandlik have conferred with Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkar and others.

It is understood they have decided to adopt a wait-and-see policy till a meeting of the A. I. C. C. takes a definite attitude.—United Press.

HEALTH OF OBEIDULLAH

Authorities' Reticence Intriguing

SIALKOT, April 14.

It is difficult to obtain any information about the health of Khan Obeidullah Khan, who has recently been transferred from Multan to Sialkot Jail.

The authorities are very reticent.

It is, however, learnt that Khan Obeidullah has not given up the hunger-strike. It is further understood that forced-feeding may have been resorted to, but it is difficult to ascertain whether or not he is offering any resistance. He is very weak and cannot speak.

It transpires that the fact of his transfer to Multan was not the cause of his hunger-strike, but that he has got some other substantial grievances.— United Press.

NO REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS

WHY SWARAJ PARTY IS REVIVED

Munshi On "Fiery Snorts Of Back Bay War-Horse"

Mr. K.M. Munshi delivered the following inaugural address under the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala, at Poona on Saturday:—

A few days ago the political situation was overclouded, but luckily disappeared. The two events which are responsible for this change are the Delhi decision to revive the Swaraj Party and Gandhiji's decision to restrict Civil Disobedience to himself. We have, by these two events, passed out of darkness into light. We see the flutter of a new life.

Speculation is rife about, how the Government will respond to the great gesture which Gandhiji has made. In effect, he has by his magic word, lulled the spirit of civil disobedience to sleep and if Government knows its business there could be no better opportunity to restore an atmosphere of goodwill. A few days will decide, whether it will do so, and open a new era, or muddle through with its old policy. But we must rely upon considerations which are independent of Government. Those who believe that the power of the Congress is at an end will soon be disillusioned. Recent events have borne out that Congress alone can effectively shape the currents of political life in the country.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The great problem before those Congressmen who met at Delhi was how to overcome the prevailing stagnation and to let the strength of the nation express itself. Thanks to the leadership of Dr. Ansari, Dr. Bidhan Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, we were able to arrive at conclusions which as you all know, have received the unstinted support of Gandhiji, and are likely to evoke widespread response. And now that Gandhiji has for all practical purposes called off civil disobedience, we may claim to have entered upon a new stage.

The aim of the Swaraj Party, as I conceive it, will be to take up the thread of political activity of the Congress other than civil disobedience and to pursue it vigorously. There has always been in the Congress a large section which believes in the use of the constitutional machinery central, provincial, urban and local, for the purpose of carrying out its programme. With those who belong to this section working this machinery has been only a means, never an end in itself. They have always withdrawn from this activity, when withdrawal was found more useful to the country than continuance. This time, such men, under the guidance of Gandhiji himself, propose to band themselves in order to carry forward the traditions of the Congress and the old Swaraj Party.

FIERY SNORTS.

In this connection, I was amused to read Mr. Nariman's attack on me in the morning papers. I shall not deal with these fiery snorts of the Backbay war-horse in newspaper columns, because I deem it bad form for a Congressman and a comrade to retort to them in the spirit in which they are made. But I maintain that till the Congress organisations become legal it is perfectly competent to Congressmen, particularly when Gandhiji is of the same view, to adopt constructive activity so as to include entry into the Assembly. But any argument based on a bare technicality at the present moment is absurd. You cannot carry traffic rules into trenches. In the situation in which we find ourselves no sane politicians will sit with folded hands till the Government is gress organisations legal and till technicalities are set right in order to quiet the hypersensitive conscience of petty-fogging lawyers. The duty which one owes to the country has to be performed, and in this case we cannot do better than accept the advice of Gandhiji and Dr. Ansari, than whom no stauncher Congressmen exist to-day.

NOT A REVOLT.

The Swaraj Party is not a revolt against the Congress. It has come into existence for fulfilling, in part, the very object for which the Congress exists. The Swaraj Party under Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das were a minority party which pursued its activities in the legislatures and yet participated in the fuller life of the A.I.C.C. The no-changers, with Gandhiji at their head, have always welcomed this duality of functions in the Congress and the revived Swaraj Party, I hope, will carry on these activities in a similar fashion. As before, the Swarajists, though in the legislatures, will I have no doubt hold themselves at the disposal of the Congress and Gandhiji.

We all know that no legislatures as at present constituted or even under the reforms to come are effective means of winning Swaraj. But I am not one of those who believe that they are and should remain untouchable for ever and under all conditions. The proposal or seeking election came from one of the most respected leaders in India and after an exhaustive deliberation, was accepted by all who had gathered at Delhi except my friend, whose penetrating eye alone could see beyond the normal ken of mortals.

WORK BEFORE COUNTRY.

But the work before the country is the organisation of the Swaraj Party. To-day's papers show that perhaps an A. I. C. C. meeting will be called. If it is called, I feel confident that it will also bless this Party. The work before the Party will be very strenuous, and in my opinion it must lie within the four corners of the following items:—

(1) to revive political activity in the country with a view to achieve national solidarity;

(2) to carry forward the traditions of the Swaraj Party in order to strengthen the Indian National Congress;

(3) to fight through and with the constitutional machinery for the restoration of the Gandhi-Irvin Pact;

(4) to take such steps as would render it impossible for the British Government to foist any constitution on the country, which is not accepted by a Constituent Assembly of representative Indians;

(5) to fight for an economic programme calculated

(a) to put an end to the economic waste and inefficiency now prevailing in the country by pressing for a coherent plan of production; and

(b) to relieve the unsatisfactory and deadening situation of the economic underdog, whether he works in industry or— on? land, by his hand or by his brains;

(6) to translate, under the leadership of Gandhiji, Truth and Non-violence into active forces of social and political development.

One word before I close. Maha-

(Continued in Col. 6).

138157

Glass Merchants Charged With Breach Of Trust

Complainant Cross-Examined At Length By Defence Counsel

Mr. Phirojsha Rustomji Patel was cross-examined at length by Mr. Said Hasan, Bar-at-Law, in the case in which Mr. P. R. Patil charged (1) Abdul Kadir Hassanali (2) Yusufali Hassanali, (3) Abeadalli Hassanali, (proprietors of M. A. Kachwalla & Co.); (4) Hyderalli Hassanali, a minor, and (5) Ebrahimji Tyabali, with criminal breach of trust and conspiracy and abettment under sections 408, 409, 421 and 423 I.P.C. before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The fourth accused Hyderalli Hassanali was discharged.

Mr. J D Daver, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Said Hassan, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Mohamed Hassan, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate, defended the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused. Mr. F. F. Talyerkhan, Bar-at-Law with Mr. C. N Kanuga and Mr. Uphadhyia appeared for the fifth accused.

GIVEN GOODS ON TRUST

Mr. Pirojsha Rustomji Patil cross-examined by Mr. Said Hasan, Bar-at-Law, explained the circumstances under which the firm of M. A. Kachwalla & Co. were given goods on trust. He stated that at first the firm was given goods on payment of the invoices but as business on a large scale was promised, goods were handed to the firm on trust receipts.

Mr. Patel said that his firm was in no way concerned with the price at which these goods were sold by the accused as he was only concerned with the invoice value of the goods. The invoice value of these goods were not debited to the accused's account on the day they took delivery, but on the date on which the value of the goods became due for payment.

RECEIPTS ENTERED IN DIARY

When the goods were delivered to the accused on trust receipts an entry was made in the diary kept for that purpose. The complainants firm was not concerned with what profit the accused realised on the sales of these goods. Continuing Mr. Patel said that he still maintained that the accused were agents of the complainant's firm for disposing of these goods. He also maintained that the goods belonged to him until it was paid for, although it was in the possession of the accused.

All expenses in connection with these consignments were defrayed by the accused. If the goods were sold at a loss, Mr Patel said, the accused would have to make good the loss to the complainant's firm. The complainant refused to extend the same facilities given to the accused at Bombay, for goods they wanted for sale outside Bombay.

The complainant was then cross-examined about the consignments that were deposited with the National Bank of India Ltd. The cross-examination of the complainant was reserved until Mr. J. R. Kallianiwalla, a salesman of the firm was examined.

BIGGEST DEALERS IN GLASS.

Mr. Kallianiwalla examined by Mr. J. D. Daver, Bar-at-law, said that his duties were to go to the bazar at 10 a.m. every day and canvas business from important customers of the firm. He said that he had made inquiries about the financial status of the accused firm before accepting their orders. The accused were one of the largest firms dealing in glass. There were about Rs. 1,75,000 in stock, including the goods handed over by Messrs Patel and Co.

SCALED WALL WITH HAND-WOVEN ROPE

Prisoner Describes How He And Companion Escaped From Thana Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 14.

Daring misadventure by two long-term prisoners, who escaped from the Thana Jail in the small hours of the morning of March 27 last by cutting open the roofs of their respective cells and scaling the prison wall with the help of a rope, woven and secreted by one of them,—an attempt for liberty which resulted providentially in the recapture of both after a few days by the vigilant police in the district—was told yesterday in the Court of the City Magistrate, Thana, when the case in which Abdul Hakim and Mahadu Yedu stand charged with having escaped from lawful custody of the Superintendent of the district prison and Mahadu further charged with abetment thereof, came up for hearing before Mr. M. B. Kunte.

Four witnesses, inclu.. ; the Jailor and Deputy-Jailor, were examined by the Crown.

The prosecution evidence showed that on March 26 last Abdul Hakim and Mahadu Yedu were undergoing imprisonment in the Thana Jail. The former was sentenced on June 28, 1930 by the then Thana Sessions Judge to seven years' hard labour on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing hurt with a deadly weapon. The latter was convicted on charges of having escaped from lawful custody and dacoity with a deadly weapon. Both of them escaped in the small hours of the morning of March 27 last. The news was flashed to all police stations in the district and the area in the neighbourhood.

RECAPTURED.

Abdul Hakim Mosalin, a Pathan aged 27, was arrested by the police patil of Kasarwadavli in the afternoon of March 28, while he was passing through that village Mahadu Yedu was arrested by the Palghar police a few days later on the information received from a released prisoner residing in an eadjoining village. Each one of them was brought down to Thana and lodged in the Jail again pending their trial.

A thin long rope, some wooden planks and Jail clothes were produced in Court.

Abdul Hakim pleaded guiltty to the charge brought against him. He said that the second accused cut the roof of his cell and lifted him up with the help of a rope.

Mahadu Yedu admitted having woven the rope and secreted it. He climbed to the roof, removed the planks, came out, cut open the roof over the first accused's cell and lifted him up with the help of the rope.

The magistrate framed the charges against the accused and reserved orders till Monday.

DOCTOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Judge Holds No Special Nurse Was Engaged For Plaintiff's Daughter

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, April 14.

In the course of his judgment delivered yesterday Mr. D. C. Joshi, Assistant Judge, Thana, upheld the view of the Andheri Sub-Judge that no special nurse was engaged by Dr. E. S. Moses of Santa Cruz for the treatment of Kesharbai, daughter of Mr. Moreshwar K. Patil, of Versova, when she was kept as an indoor patient in the maternity hospital, run by the doctor, from March 7, to May 7, 1931, and confirmed the decree of Rs. 210 passed by the subordinate ccurt in favour of the plaintiff claiming the refund of the amount, being the fees charged for 35 days at the rate of Rs. 6 per night.

This was an appeal preferred by Dr. E. S. Moses against the decision of Mr. M. S. Patil, the then Joint Second Class Subjudge at Andheri, who passed a decree of Rs. 210 in favour of the plaintiff.

An action was brought by Mr. Moreshwar K. Patil of Versova to recover from the defendant doctor Rs. 381 with costs and future interest, alleging that the amount was illegally taken from him by the doctor under coercion.

NO AGREEMENT.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had agreed to charge at the rate of Rs. 7 per day, but on May 7, 1931 when he went to bring his daughter home, the doctor presented a bill, charging him at the rate of Rs. 10 per day plus Rs. 210 towards charges of a special nurse for 35 days at the rate of Rs. 6 per night. The plaintiff remonstrated with the defendant and brought to his notice that the agreed charges were Rs. 7 per day and that no special nurse was agreed to be engaged and that such a nurse was in fact never engaged. The defendant's brother came on the scene and threatened the plaintiff that removal of the patient would not be allowed unless and until the whole bill as made was paid in cash. Apprehending trouble with the patient who was in a very weak condition of health at that time, the plaintiff paid the amount of bill by a cheque. He sued the doctor for refund of the amount wrongfully recovered from him under coercion.

The defendant denied the allegations and asserted that the plaintiff had agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 10 per day and had also agreed to pay the charges for a special nurse at Rs. 6 per night. A special nurse was in fact engaged to attend upon the plaintiff's daughter for 35 days. No coercion was exercised against the plaintiff, who paid the amount of bill of his own free will and therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to any refund.

Holding that no special nurse was engaged by the defendant doctor to attend upon the plaintiff's daughter for any period and that the amount was paid under coercion, the sub-judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 210 and proper costs.

A PICTURE SUPER FROM KOLHAPUR

India's Hollywood

Kolhapur Cinetone's 1st Talkie Super

AKASHWANI

DIRECTOR BHAL G. PENDHARKAR; PHOTOGRAPHER: V. B. JOSHI

MUSIC DIRECTOR: Gundopant Walawalkar.

Recordists: WALAWALKAR & MO DAK

A Galaxy of Stars

LEELA---VINAYAK---PHATAK
BABURAO PENDHARKAR

Shortly to be released at

Majestic Cinema
GIRGAUM.

NEW ADVOCATES OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT

List Of Successful Candidates Who Passed February Examination

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on February 19th and the following three days:—

PART I. SECOND CLASS.

Nos. in Part I. 5, 8, 15, 18, 22, 29, 31, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 56, 63, 66, 73, 79, 83, 89, 94, 96, 97, 99, 107, 117, 128, 141, 156 161, 176, 179, 182, 191, 192, 194, 203, 206, 213, 219, 225, 233, 240, 241, 245, 253, 258, 268, 269, 271, 273, 275, 285, 293, 304 313, 315, 333, 336, 338, 339, 341, 343, 348, 349, 351, 354, 356, 358, 360, 364, 374, 375, 379, 383, 390, 391, total 76.

PART II. SECOND CLASS.

Nos. in Part II. 2, 8, 26, 44, 52, 54, 64, 87, 88, 93, 96, 99, 100, 104, 120, 127, 144, 157, 163, 165, 171, 173, 179, 192, 227, 228, 233, 234, 241, 251, 257, 262, 265, 277, Total 34.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

No. 8 passed both the parts at this examination.

(Passed whole examination, having passed in one of the parts previously).

Nos. in Part I 29, 31, 38, 45, 99, 141, 161, 179, 206, 253, 268, 269, 271, 298, 313, 339, 354, 360, 383.

Nos. in Part II 26, 44, 54, 64, 87, 93, 96, 99, 100, 104, 120, 127, 144, 157, 163, 165, 171, 173, 192, 227, 228, 233, 241, 251, 257, 265, 277, total 46.

DETENTION CAMP FOR TERRORISTS

Assam Selects Naga Hills Site

SHILLONG, (By Mail.

It is understood a Detention Camp for accommodating persons arrested under the Assam Terrorist Suppression Act which was passed at the last session of the Assam Council is proposed to be established at Kohoma (Naga Hills) by the middle of next month.

Already several youngmen are reported to have been arrested under this Act and detained in the Sylhet Central Jail pending completion of the Detention Camp.

Mr. Probodh Chandra Palit, Deputy Superintendent of Police has been appointed Special Officer for the Province of Assam with his head-quarters at Sylhet to deal with crimes under the Assam Terrorist Suppression Act.

Major-General D K Bernord formerly Brigadier, General Staff, Northern Command, India, has been appointed Director of Recruiting and Organisation to the War Office in succession to Major-General B. D. Fisher who has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

BAISAKHI FAIR CONCLUDED

Half-a-Lakh Of Pilgrims Present During Festival

(From A Correspondent)
LAHORE, April 14

The grand Baisakhi Fair which commenced on 11th at Panjasahib which was attended nearly by haldf a lakh of pilgrims from all over the Punjab and other parts of India concluded most successfully last night.

The Baisakhi Bath started eactly at 3 A. M. yesterday and continued for about 12 hours.

Mr. H. D. Mehta and Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, both members of the North Western Railway advisory committee paid a visit to Gurudwara with a view to see arrangements made by the Railway authorities fo facility to pilgrims and running of several dozens of special trains.

Several Sikh leaders, including Sardars Balwantsingh and Gujrankhani Bhagat participated in numerous conferences and gatherings, thanks to all members tf the Gurudwara Committee which under able guidance of Sardar Kartarsingh, President and Sardar Jawandsingh, manager, made excellent arrangements for everything towards the comfort of the pilgrims.

Not a single untoward incident was reported throughout three days, although the rush of pilgrims was great and included a large number of ladies and children.

Scouts from different parts of the upper Punjab and North Western Frontier Province and authorities of the Campbellpur District rendered valuable assistance to the Gunrudwara Committee. The Deputy Commissioner and The Superintendent of Police personally supervised the arrangements.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, April 14.

Remarking that the prosecution evidence was not convincing and conclusive, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla acquitted yesterday Harilal Morarji and Pirashram Jetha two Hindus of Chember of receiving betting slips in American cotton futures on a public street at Chembur on the night of February 28 last.

The accused were hauled up by the Ghaskopur police.

After Jaitconabai and Khajebi, two prosecution witnesses were examined in the case in which Yusufkhan Haidarkhan stands charged with having murdered Abdul Rauf Khudabaksh, an 18 year-old Muslim boy the Kurla Magistrate adjourned the hearing to April 2.

12. TO BE LET.

To Let to Vegetarian Hindus, a flat, First floor in Raval Building, Lamington Road, Opp. Powels. Monthly rent Rs. 115. (2237).

To Let—Decent airy rooms with Electric lights for Hindus only. Rent Rs. 23 at 238 Thakurdwar Road.

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniali Kikabhai Mansion, Poona 2. (2082).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Ten rupees. Terms lucrative, Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Ambala, 4. (2212).

Wanted—Agents all over India and Burmah to sell and canvas "Our Products". Apply for terms with four annas postage, Godbole Deshpande, Tarabaug Estate, Charni Road, Bombay 4. (2266).

COMING SOON

THE GREAT TRIUMPH
in
Indian Film History

AJANTA'S

"SHAN-E-KHUDA"

An M. BHAVNANI Production.

A Grand Attraction with a powerful Love Story

Highly emotional, extremely human

Pure piece of art and literature

Coming Coming

EAST INDIA'S

Seeta

Featuring:
DURGA KHOTE
PRITHVIRAJ
K. DAY TEMBE,
INDUBALA
Directed by
Devaki Bose

AT

West-End Talkies

PRINCE of PICTURE DOMAIN

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MUSICAL : SUPER :

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

Coming to please you with a pleasant Array of Screen Notabilities

All India famed Saraswatee's **Bhakta Pralhad** will take to his HINDI garb AT MINERVA TALKIES ? ? ? ?

COMING ?

"Prabhat" after its great triumph of colours will present **Amrit-Manthan**

Featuring a Galaxy of Noted Stars.

Distributors: FAMOUS PICTURES Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE ELITE

MINERVA TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD

Are Showing The Picture Of Pictures in

4th GLORIOUS WEEK

Chandidas

A New Theatres Jewel Production

53 that was shown for weeks continuously at our Theatre

featuring: UMASHASHI, SAIGAL, PAHARI, SANYAL, NEWAB.

YOU MUST SEE IT TO-DAY

TO-DAY

4 shows at 3, 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

6th Glorious Week

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MARATHI MASTER PIECE

BHAKTA PRALHAD

Featuring:—
MOHAN
RATNA PRABHA

AT

KOHINOOR CINEMA
DADAR

DAILY AT 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M. MATINEE AT 2-30 ON SAT. & SUN

NEW PROGRAMME.
FINAL PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY 6-30
TUESDAY, 17th 9-45 P.M.

MENAKA

And Her Corps de Ballet in A Dance-entertainment including
INDIAN CLASSICAL BALLET

Tickets:—Rs. 5/12; 4/8; 3/6; 2/4; 1/2 & As. 9.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Running
Glorious 4th Week!
SAROJ'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE
"TALISM-e-TALWAR"
alias "Saif-e-Sulemani."
Featuring:
SARDAR AKHTAR, ASHRAF-KHAN, ABDUL REHMAN KABULI, GULAB, ZEBUNNISA, Etc.

AT

GLOBE-TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD

Time: Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 Matinee.
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Latest Commercial News

SMALL FLUCTUATIONS IN CROSS-RATES

New York Cotton Prices 3 Points Up

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Chicago Grain And Argentine Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, April 14.

On Saturday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates moved within a narrow range.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened steady with a decline of 1 point though it was expected to open much lower and after a small decline on profit-taking recovered slightly at the close on speculative buying.

ONDON GOLD PRICE IMPROVES.

The London gold price improved a little but silver remained unchanged.

Liverpool wheat was queit and Chicago grain prices declined slightly on commission houses selling. Argentine linseed was easy on account of poor support.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange displayed a quiet sentiment while giltedged securities were steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 14

Previous closing rate	11.84
To-day's opening rate	11.83
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	11.87
Difference	+.03

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 14

Previous closing rate	6.02
To-day's opening rate	6.01
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.98
Difference	—.04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 14

Agreement among conferees of both houses on 50 per cent tax in the Bankhead Bill payable when cotton is sold compared with 75 per cent payable when cotton is ginned has had a depressing effect on Liverpool and New York cotton markets but the latter partially recovered on scattered buying.

Although May option was expected to open much lower, trading actually commenced with a decline of 1 point and further receded by 1 point on some profit-taking. At this level trading was done almost through the entire session but towards the close some speculative buying raised prices to 11.87, the market finally closing at this rate with a gain of 3 points over the previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 14

The following were the opening ranges.

May	(11.92/11.92) 11.85/11.83
July	(12.04/12.02) 11.94/11.94
October	(12.17/12.15) 12.07/12.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 14

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May	(6.05) 5.98
American May	(6.04) 5.97
Egyptian May	(8.41) 8.27
Egyptian July	(8.43) 8.30

BROACH COTTON

Bombay April 14 10.45 p.m.

As the New York cotton market opened with a rise of 1 point Broach opened with a decline of 1 point. Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 202-12. After it declined to Rs. 202 but improved later to Rs. 203 as the New York cotton market closed with a rise of 3 points

No Rubber Restriction Discussion?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 14.

Reuter learns the question of rubber restriction will be excluded from the scope of the forthcoming Anglo-Dutch trade negotiations, as these negotiations are between Governments, whereas rubber control is a matter of discussion between the producers only.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 14

Previous closing	5.15 3/8
To-day's closing	5.15 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 14

Previous closing	5.15 5/16
To-day's opening	5.15
To-day's closing	5.15 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

London, April 14

Previous closing	78.03
To-day's opening	78.06
To-day's closing	78.03
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 14

London exchanges opened steady at 5.15 and later improved to 515-7/8 and closed at 5.15 7/16.

Franc opened at 78.06 and slightly declined to 78.03 finally closing at that rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 14

The market was quietly steady.

	Last Price	To-day's price.
Spot	20 3/16d.	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 5/16d.	20 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 14

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-14-9	£6-14-11 1/2

BULLION

London, April 14

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-14-9) £6-14-11 1/2
Silver (20 3/16d.) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 14

3 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 14

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.88 1/2) 5.89 3/8
New York on Bombay	(39.00) 39.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.97 1/2) 0.97 1/2
London on Milan	(60.56) 60.50
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 14

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 55/9, 61/5 and 55/14 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh respectively. Prices improved by 3 annas on Senator Rainey's statement that he would be gald to see silver groups unite on the single bill but later declined on profit-taking and closed one annas higher than the opening at 55/10, 61/6 and 55/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/6/6, 33/7 and 33/7/6 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh delivery and moved ina narrow range finally closing at Rs. 33/6/9, 33/7/3 and 33/7/9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 13

May 51 1/2—1/2d
July 54—1/2d
October 56—5/8d
December 57 1/4—5/8d

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

London, April 14

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 53-1/2, October at 56 and December at 58. Prices were about yesterday's levels and business was moderate.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 14

Prices on the Chicago wheat market declined by 3/8 cents on liquidation and commission houses selling. May was quoted at 84-3/8 July 85-1/8 Sept 86-1/8

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 14

Chicago oats were quiet but steady with May at 30-1/4 and July 31

Rye was quoted at 47-1/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 14

Argentine linseed declined on poor support and May at closing was quoted at 12.28 i.e 6 points lower than the previous closing. The undertone was quiet.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 14

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£238 3/4) closed
Lead (£11 9/16) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/4 to £36 3/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (70) closed

RUBBER

Spot (5 23/32) 5 23/32 paid and value April-June (5 27/32) 5 7/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 1/2) £11 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 3/8) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 5/8) £9 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 1/4) £9 1/4 sellers

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

The London Stock Exchange markets Crop April-May (£16 5/16) £16 5/16 irregular.
Dundee April (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Lightning April (£17) £17

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Jute Shares ruled fairly steady and good business was put through. In Coals Bengals were enquired for at steady rates while others remained unchanged. Teas were very firm and fair turnover resulted. Miscellaneous were steady. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1|2 per cent paper 89|4.

Banks:—Central Bank 24|10; Imperial fully paid 1300.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy 3|14; New Victoria pref 4|2.

Coals: — Amalgamated 17|4; Bansdovpur 8|6 small lot; Bengal 242|8.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 11|4; Adamjee pref 108|8; Albion 283; Bally 188; Barnagore 169; Belvedere 411; Champdany 168; Delta 391 small lot; Howrah 57|8; Hukumchand 15|12; India 329; Kamarhatty 563; Kelvin 585; National 27|12; Nuddea 33|8; Orient 234|8; Presidency 6|8; Reliance pref 138|8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 677; Frank Ross 3|7; Arthur Butler ordy 11|4; Bengal Iron 4|13; Burn and Co. ordy 229|8; Indian Iron and Steel 8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 54|12 small lot; Triton Insurance 199; B. I. Corporation pref 122; Midnapore Zemindary 74; Bengal Timber Trading ordy 137; Indian General Navigation ordy 101; Arcuttipore 21; Baradighi 51; Central Cachar 92; Dimakusi 32|8; Ellenbarric 286|8; Gungaram 246|8; Hasimara 40; Lackatoorah 18|8; New Samanbagh 33; Phaskowa 122; Rydak 57; Sapoi 12|4; Tukvar 23.—A.P.

NO LOANS FOR DEFAULTING DEBTOR NATIONS

Roosevelt Signs Johnson Bill

WASHINGTON, April 13

President Roosevelt has signed the Johnson Bill prohibiting loans todefaulting debtor nations and also providing Federal supervision of ftreign loans underwritten in the United States.—Reuter

SUPPLIES FULLY ABSORBED IN THE MONEY MARKET

SETTLEMENT OF HEAVY STOCK EXCHANGE AMOUNT

Renewed Speculative Buying In Rubber

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 14.

On the Money market, the general demand was accentuated by the settlement of the heavy stock-exchange account and supplies were fully absorbed. The Discount market was quiet and featureless.

The Stock Exchange was quiet apart from further good features among Kaffirs.

Cotton was easier owing to speculative liquidation. Rubber was easier owing to lack of support, but then ruled steadier owing to renewed speculative buying in consequence of hopeful restriction in sentiment.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 14

Ford Motors (28-10 1/2) 28-7 1/2 generally were very quiet Giltedgeds were steady. Gold minings were firm but only small business was done.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 5/8) £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/8) £103 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/8) dol 11 1/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/8) dol 2 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6 5/8) dol 6 3/8
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-3
Princhin John (38-6) 38-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (38-3) 38-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-6) 93-6
Swedish Match (9-3) 9-3
Dunlop Rubber (52-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-3
Ford Motors (28-12 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
British American Tobacco (121-10 1/2) 121-3
Camera "A" (£8 3/8) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (123-0) 122-9
P and O S N Co Defd (17-10 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Distillers (93-9) 93-9
Bredrurd Dyers (13-9) 13-9
British Celonese (14-6) 14-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-9) 63-3
Courtanks Ordinary (55-9) 55-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 11-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (27 1/8) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

U. S. CONGRESS AND ROOSEVELT

Bitter Struggle Expected

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, April 13.

A bitter struggle between Congress and President Roosevelt is imminent.

Three measures are pending before the Congress, each of which is gaining widespread support. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate threaten to upset the President's plan to avoid further cheapening of the dollar.

Firstly, the Dies Bill directly comes into conflict with the Administration's policy to refrain from taking further steps with regard to silver until the results of gold devaluation are fully gauged.

Secondly, the McLeod Bill urges Government to pay depositors in the National Banks which have been closed since January 1, 1930, all deposits upto 2,500 dollars involving an outlay of hundreds of millions sterling. In view of the Congressional elections in autumn, thousands of requests from depositors for the support of the Bill, which Congressmen are receiving, are having a profound effect.

Thirdly, the Frazier Lamke Bill for refinancing farm mortgages require billions of paper money, but the chances of the Bill passing are considered very small especially in view of the inevitable Presidential veto.

ARGENTIVE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 13

May	12.36—10
June	12.48—07

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 13

May 85 1/8c
July 85 1/2 plus 3/8c
September 86 1/2 plus 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 14

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 5/8) £79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 5/4) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 p.c. premium) 1 3/8 p.c. premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112) £112

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0) 30-0
Dorun Tea (61-3) 61-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-6) 42-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 32-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (65-0) 64-2 1/2
Burma Corporation (14-0) 14-0
Rio Tintos (£17 3/4) £18
East Rand Proprietary (46-1 1/2) 46-1 1/2
Rand Mines (133-9) 135-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 34-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (47-6) 47-6
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-0) 10-0
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21) £21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 14

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol. 38 1/2) dol 38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 7/8) dol 16 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/4) dol 52
United States Steel preference (dol 97 1/8) unquoted

SILVER GROUPS MUST UNITE

Speaker Rainey Promises Consideration Of Bill

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Speaker Rainey after conferring with Mr. Dies Fiesinger stated that he would be glad to see the Silver Groups unite on a single bill, and he would then do everything possible to get the House to consider it this session.

He declared that there was an overwhelming sentiment for silver in the House, and the Senate would be reflecting feeling in the country generally.—Rueter's Special.

LOOSE BALES OF COTTON GUTTED

Fire In Narsing Girji Mills

SHOLAPUR, April 13.

Several bales of loose cotton stored on the maidan near Maruti's Temple in Narsing Girji Mill were gutted by fire, which broke out last night at about 9-40.

The alarm was raised immediately the flames were noticed and some officers of the mill residing in the premises hurried to the scene. Police Inspectors Verier and Johnson accompanied by Sub-Inspector Nadkari, all three of whom were on duty outside, also rushed in and after three hours strenuous work brought the fire under control.

Hearing the alarm whistle many workers staying in mill chawls also ran to the mill gates but were not admitted. Subsequently, however, Mr. Bhatia, the mill manager, allowed them to enter and help in putting out the flames.

All mills registered an increase to-day of men at work, who numbered 13,000.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 14.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N	Sett	89	2 6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N	Cash	89	3 0
4 p.c. 1960/70	Sett	102	9 6
4 p.c. 1960/70	Cash	102	10 0
5 p.c. 1945/55	Sett	114	11 0
5 p.c. 1945/55	Cash	114	12 0
TAX FREE			
4 p.c. 1953/63	Mysore	103	1 0
5 p.c. 1955	Mysore	114	8 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938	Mysore	109	4 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1934	B D L	105	0 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50	Cash	97	13 0
4 p.c. 1934/37	Cash	100	8 0
4 p.c. 1943	Cash	103	2 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934	Cash	100	8 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1950/60	Cash	108	8 0
5 p.c. 1939/44	Cash	107	6 0
5 p.c. 1940/43	Cash	107	13 0
5 p.c. 1934	Cash	102	12 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40	Cash	107	15 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935	T B Cash	104	12 0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)			
4 p.c. B P T	1974	97	8 0
4 p.c. M	Deb 1974	97	0 0
5 p.c. M	Deb 1959	117	12 0
6 p.c. M	Deb 1954	119	0 0
6 p.c. K P T	1956	119	0 0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T	1937	108	0 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 89/2/6 and declined to Rs. 89/2. Later prices improved to Rs. 89/3/6 and closed as above.

RUBBER RESTRICTION RUMOURS DENIED

Colonial Office Declares No Official Statement Has Been Made

LONDON, April 13.

It is understood that the Colonial Office has been authorised by the Dutch Government tt declare that no official statement of any kind regarding rubber restriction has been made or authorised by them.

A further message from the Hague states that the Dutch Doposals although not officially sanctioned by the Govenment emanated from a Government source which insists on the accuracy of the report.—Reuter's Special.

Reorganisation Of Iron And Steel Industry

LONDON, April 14.

The biggest attempt at the industrial reorganisation yet launched in Britain is contained in the draft of the Five Year Plan to reorganise iron and steel industry giving the British Iron Steel Federation ample control over the industry throughout the Empire. It is understood the scheme has been approved of by the Treasury and therefore the present duty of 33-1|3 per cent on imported iron and steel at present due to expire in October and imposed on condition that the industry organise itself will continue. The scheme is voluntary and free from state control. It empowers the Federation to control imports by quota in order to make the industry independent of tariffs for five years and seeks to recover the lost world markets by means of an export levy on home sales, to reorganise the production by the elimination of the wasteful competition, encouraging amalgamations and modernisation of the plant and secure coordination of every iron and steel enterprise in the Empire.—Reuter.

THUNDERSHOWERS LIKELY IN THE DECCAN

Assam Gets Rain On Friday

POONA, April 14.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Assam while a few falls have occurred in Tennasserim, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half an inch, Mergui quarter, Cherrapunji five, Sibsagar one and half, Berhampur half, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Silchar, Jessore, Burdwan and Ranchi quarter, Tanker quarter and Trivandrum three quarters.

Forecast: Thunderstorms with rain will recur locally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal and Tenasserim.

Scattered thundershowers are also likely in South Madras, Mysore and Deccan.—A.P.

90.3 Degrees— Maximum Temperature

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th April 1934.

Changed of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.035 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 76.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees 2.0 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.9 degrees 0.4 (above normal.)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14/4/34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GRADED DUTY ON MATCHES

"Reasonably Sized Box" To Sell For One Pice Each?

NO DUTY FOR PRODUCTS OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY?

NEW DELHI, April 14.

The report of the Select Committee on the Matches Excise Bill which was laid on the table in the sales of matches, the Com-Schuster to-day makes many changes in the Bill. In order to prevent a serious diminution in the sales of mttches, the Committee has considered it essential to so regulate the duty as to make it possible to have a reasonably sized box of matches retailed singly in bazars at one pice each. The Committee, has, therefore, recommended that the duty of Re. 1 for one gross of boxes containing an average of forty matches should be at the corresponding rates for boxes containing 60 and 80 matches.

For matches packed otherwise the Committee has left the duty to be fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council. The Committee has agreed with the Tariff Board that the duty should not be imposed on matches manufactured by cottage industry.

GRANT OF REBATE.

They have, therefore, provided in the Bill for the grant of a rebate of duty payable under the Act, at rates corresponding to the difference in the sizes of boxes. In order to prevent larger factories from taking advantage of this concession by splitting up factories, special powers have been given to the authorities.

Provision is also made to ensure that the Act might not be evaded by the manufacture of matches capable of being ignited more than once. In order to effectively enforce the provisions of the Act the supply of splints and veneers employed exclusively for match manufactures shall be controlled.

The penalty of imprisonment for issuing unbanderoled matches has been fixed, and a provision has been made for inspection as well as searches and restriction of matches in boxes to 80.

Finally, in order to avoid the danger of large imports of mechanical lighters for serving the purpose of matches the Committee suggest that a Bill should be immediately introduced in the Legislature.—A. P.

C. P. AND BERAR HARIJAN CONFERENCE

Will Be Held Under Presidentship Of Dr. Moonje

AMRAOTI, April 14.

The C. P. and Berar Harijan Conference will be held at Anjangaon Surji (Berar) on April 22 and 23 next under the presidentship of Dr. B. S. Moonje.

The Conference will be held under the auspices of the All India Depressed Classes Association.—United Press.

DR. AMRIT RAI'S COMPLAINT

M.L.C. Charged With Breach Of Trust

LAHORE, April 14.

Lala Lajpatrai's son, Doctor Amrit Rai, was complainant and a member of the Punjab Legislative Council appeared as accused in the dock in a criminal case which came up for hearing before a Lahore Magistrate to-day.

The complainant alleged that before leaving for England in September 1929, for education, he appointed accused Lala Nihalchand, M.L.C. for Ferozepore constituency, as his general agent and instructed him to realise all amounts due to him, as the heir of Lala Lajpat Rai, and 'inter alia' create a trust from part of it in favour of his two minor daughters.

Following the death of one of his daughters in 1931, Dr. Amrit Rai alleged, he again conveyed the instruction to create a trust, but this was not created and the accused had been utilising the money for his own business, thus committing a breach of trust.

Further hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

Disappointment Over Bankhead Bill

LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK

Bombay Operators Selling In Liverpool

ABSENCE OF ANY SUPPORT

Bombay, April 14.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on trade buying but later prices declined long liquidation and bearish political news.

BANKHEAD BILL

The conferences of both Houses, agreed on 50 per cent tax on the Bankhead Bill payable when cotton is sold compared with the 75 per cent. payable when ginned, was construed bearish and it is feared that there will not be material reduction in the area under cotton cultivation. It is also said that the Government is opposed to the silver bill and there was some nervous long liquidation in the New York cotton market Liquidation of May contracts was absorbed by trade interests.

GENERAL LIQUIDATION

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point under trade demand but later on prices declined on long liquidation. Price kept in sagging throughout today and finally closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points lower at 12.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a loss of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 6 points down at 12.04c. per lb.

LESS BULLISH SIGNIFICANCE

The principal feature perhaps has been the passing of the Bankhead Bill by the U. S. House of Representatives state Messrs. S. H. Springman and Co. In the form passed by the House, the measure provides for the production of a crop of 10,000,000 bales (against 9,500,000 bales in the original draft) and ftr a tax on all cotton ginned in excess of the quotas allocated to producers of 50 per cent of its market value (against 75 per cent in the original draft). It will be seen that the Bill, therefore, iso f distinctly less bullish significance than it was in its original form, and we are tf opinion that the effects of the present measure are already discounted. Labour disputes on the railways and in the automobile industry in the U. S. A have also had a depressing effect on markets. The labour situation in America is undoubtedly serious, and the results of the Presidential intervention are awaited with anxiety. In view of the very considerable powers which the President has at his disposal, we think there is reason t o expect that a strike at this juncture will be averted.

PREFER LONG SIDE

While fe see no good reason for a sustained advance at present, we do not look ftr much further decline from present levels. Early action by the Senate on the Bankhead Bill may be expected, and it is not unlikely that the Bill will finally emerge strengthened. If the Senate were to increase the excess quota tax 75 per cent, such tax to be paid immediately at the Gins, this alteration would probably be reflected in a prompt rectvery of prices. As long, however, as the Bill remains in its present relatively ineffective form coupled with labour disputes and their disturbing effect on general trade it will be difficult to prevent a sagging tendency. However, with all the growing season before us, we prefer the long side and would follow a conservative policy of buying on weak markets, only, with a view to securing moderate profits on upward reactions.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point on Friday with May delivery quoted 6.07. The general sentiment was confused owing to delay in the Bankhead Bill promoting fears that the acreage will not be held to the minimum planned. Later on there was Bombay selling and speculative long liquidation on disappointing Bankhead Bill advices. The market closed rarely steady at a decline of 8 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were 5 points lower to 6.35d. per lb.

OUTSIDE GROWTHS

East Indian cotton futures section was fairly steady and May delivery closed at a rise of one point while distant months were unchanged. Egyptian cotton futures market was easy and Sakels closed at a decline of 12 to 7 points while Upper Egyptian futures declined 2 to 3 points.

HEALTHY STATE

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Despite good trade and Japanese buying prices sagged on the revised Bankhead Bill. Conferees of both Houses have agreed on a 50 per cent tax payable when the cotton is sold as compared with the 75 per cent tax at the gin as originally proposed by the Senate. They also agreed to reject the Senate amendment for tax exemption on the first six bales and to limit the duration of the Bill to one year unless two-thirds of the farmers ask the President for an extension of another year.

Garside's estimate of U.S.A. Mills consumption for March was 535,000 bales; but this was offset by the continuance of favourable weather. President Roosevelt's disinclination to countenance several private Bills involving the instability of Govt.'s budgetary finance, has caused lack of speculative support though trade improvement in America and elsewhere is well maintained.

We consider the market is technically in a healthy position after the recent liquidation and recommend purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. May highest

(10 a.m.)	11-92+01
Lowest 3 p.m.)	11-84—07

Liverpool May highest,

(10.1 a.m.)	6.07—03
Lowest (3-45 p.m.)	6-01—09

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

New York market eased on unconfirmed rumours that Bankhead Bill adopt fifty per cent. tax on sales.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Excellent trade support counteracting sagging tendency; due to present structure Bankhead Bill market apt to respond easily any bullish incentive.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Straddle selling on Silver legislation fears and disappointment at modification Bankhead Bill causing sagging market.

Liverpool. Decline owing to unfavourable rumours regarding Government intervention in the United States of America for Silver. Market feels the want of outside support.

Liverpool. London and Continental selling caused uneasiness. Bankhead Bill news was not construed bullish.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York: Liquidation caused by weakened Control Bill; think buyers will do better by waiting.

Liverpool: American cotton in Liverpool—decline owing to unfavourable rumours regarding Government intervention in the United States of America Silver; market feels the want of outside support.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 13.

May 1934	11.89—07
July 1934	11.97—04
October 1934	12.09—04
Middling Spot	12.04—06

NEW YORK.

New York, April 13.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.97
October 1934	12.09
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.86
July 1934	11.97
October 1934	12.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 13.

	Bales
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.72
Fine (Good Staple)	4.87
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.02
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.77
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.92
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.43
Fine	3.53
Superfine	3.63
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.53
Fine	3.63
Superfine	3.73

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 14

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 to 15 May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May-June July
Banks selling T T 1/6 Aug Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June-July.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 260
Banks selling T T 258
Banks buying T T 256 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 585
Banks buying D D 595
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGEAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.16 1/4 13th inst
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 14th inst.
London/Paris 78.06 12th inst.
London/Belgium 22.04 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.92 13th inst.
London/Italy 60.50 13th inst
London/Berlin 13.03 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 13th inst.
London/New York 5.15 1/8 13th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.61 13th inst.
Java/London 7.57 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady

Gold £6-14-10 12th inst £6-14-9 13th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 12th inst. 20 3/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/4 12th inst. 20 5/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 1/2 12th inst. 46 1/2 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 12th inst. 1 p.c. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 12th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 13th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 13.

Silver.—Very little business	
Spot	20-3/16
Forward	20-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 13.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-14-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 13

I. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.04
Amsterdam	7.61-1/4
Brussels	22.04-1/2
Madrid	36.68
Milan	60.46
Berne	15.90-1/2
Paris	78.03
Prague	124.06
I. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate	5.15-5/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£ 16-1/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	48 3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York April 13.

Fair Rio Coffe (No. 7 quality) Spot, 10-1/8.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 13.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer. Power & Light Pfd 6 dol	24
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com	10
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	56
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	47
Electric Bond 6 p.c Pfd	55
Consolidated Gas	38
Columbia Gas	16
American Tel & Tel	120
Western Union Telg.	56 1/8
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	36
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	30
Erie R. R.	23
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Union Pacific R. R.	133
Great North Pfd.	29
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	44
Distillers Seagram	20
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
City of New York 6 p.c. 1935	102
Dupont	97
St. Oil of N. J	45
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c.	75
Bethelehem Steel	43
United States Steel	52
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 3/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	24
General Motors	38 3/8
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	37
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	16 1/2
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	30 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	30
Celanese Corporation of Am.	88
Remington Rand	13
General Foods	35
Can. P. Rly.	17 1/2
United Light & Power	4

Dull and irregular market. U. Steel works operating 41 p.c. Carloadings 66,000 above same week last year.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
May 1934	8.37
July 1934	8.40
October 1934	8.32
November 1934	8.33
December 1934	8.30
January 1935	8.30
F. G. F. Spot	8.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
April 1934		6.02—08
May 1934		6.02—08
June 1934		6.02—07
July 1934	6.07	6.02—06
August 1934		6.01—06
September 1934		6.00—06
October 1934	6.02	5.58—06
November 1934		5.97—06
December 1934		5.97—05
January 1935		5.97—05
February 1935		5.97—05
March 1935		5.98—04
April 1935		5.98—04
Middling Spot		6.36—04

SEEDS.

London, April 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-5-0.

LINSEED.

London, April 13

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/My sellers a,11-7-6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-12-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-10-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 13.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/7-1/2
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/9-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London April 13

	£
Copper Brazlers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	238-3/

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 17/9
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. April/May sellers 17/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels April/May sellers 22

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 13.

May 1934	11.84—07
July 1934	11.95—08
October 1934	12.08—07
December 1934	12.19—09
January 1935	12.24—08
March 1935	12.34—09
Middling Spot	12.05—05

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 14

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs 204 for Broach A-M. delivery and Rs 205 for Broach J-A. delivery. There was absence of any buying and prices declined owing on Japanese selling and unloading by offices. It is said that the Bankhead Bill in the present form will not be effective to control production of American cotton but absence of tenders against Broach A-M. delivery is discouraging sellers. There was steady long liquidation which resulted in further weakness. The market closed today at 3 p.m. owing to Parsi Holiday "Avan Jashan"

Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A-M.	201/4
Broach J-A	202/12
Oomra May	176/8
Oomra July	176/4
Bengal May	130/8
Bengal July	132/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 14

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	144/47	...
Bengal Fine	140/42	...
Bengal F G.	137/39	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140/42	...
Sindh-Punjab F G	137/39	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195/200	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	195/200	...
Pandharna Fine	187/90	...
Yeotmal Fine	185/87	...
Arvi Fine	185/87	...
Ellichpur Fine	186/88	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	178/80	...
Khamgaon Fine	178/80	...
Mulkapur Fine	172/75	...
Khandesh Fine	168/70	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	174/76	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	184/86	...
Broach Fine	215/17	...
Punjab/American	223	...
Punjab/American mix	213	...
Cambodia	...	260
Miraj/Sangli	...	175/80
Compta Good	...	185
Jinja	338	...
Busoga	341	...
Kampala	344	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts into Bombay

Bombay, April 14

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday.	Since 1st Sept This year
Khandesh	2,154	231,577
Central India	570	171,087
Bars iand Nagar	1,782	151,084
Hyderabad Gaorani	34	39,413
Berar	1,686	349,480
Central Provinces	822	85,049
Total Oomras	7,048	1,027690
Dholera	1,204	39,642
N W Provinces	...	7,778
Rajputana	632	35,932
Sind-Punjab	50	139,566
Broach	8,092	240,842
Coompta and Dharwar	274	12,656
Westerns-Northerns	808	7,926
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,887	10,952
Persian	...	1,301
American	..	24,376
Egyptian and Africau	2,102	96,356
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	22,097	1,644,144

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 12th Apr

In full-pressed bales	yesterday.	This year.
Europe	410	283,829
Japan and China	5,374	442,605
Coast Ports	...	10,193
Up-country by Rail	.	79,597
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	41,670
Total	5,784	857,894

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 14th day of April 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.)	Apr-May 1933-34	Jly-Aug 1934.
10-30 Rs.	204/8	204/8
12-30 Rs.	204/8	204/12
2-30 Rs.	203	203/12
4-30 Rs.	202/4	203

April-May. July-August
Highest 205 205/12
Lowest 202/4 202/12

	April-May.	July-Aug.
Settlement Rate	204	205

SPOT RATES

Superfine	21-
Fine	21-
Fully Good	21-
Good	209

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 14

Extra spr-fine.	sup. fine	FG.	good
M G Bengal U P ...	143	139	136 131
M G Punjab ...	143	139	136 131
M G Rajputana ...	143	139	136 131
M G Oomra No. 3 187	184	182	179 ...
M C. P. No. 1 200	197	195	192 ...
M G C P No. 2 193	190	188	185 ...
M G Broach No. 2 ... 215	213	211	209
M G PunjabAme ... 221	219	217	215
M G Surat ... 277	275	273	...
M G Rajpipla ... 277	275	273	...
M G Navsari ... 279	277	275	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 14

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 13-4-34	6934000	7667000
Receipts yesterday 13-4-34	16000	23000
Exports to date 13-4-4	6320000	6370000
Stock at Ports 13-4-34	3069000	4290000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-4-34	1558000	1807000
Stock at Liverpool 13-4-34	1045000	830000
Visible Supply 13-4-34	7001000	8638000
Quantity in Sight 13-4-34	10820000	11555000
Quantity out of Sight 13-4-34	10372000	9701000

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 14

T/T on London—	
Previous closing	1.4 3/16
To-day's opening	1.4 3/16
To-day's closing	1.4 3/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Impressive Bull Support

INDIAN CEMENTS REACH NEW HIGH LEVEL

Bombay, April 14.

The local share bazar displayed cheerful tone as anticipated with an impressive bull support. All Industrial Shares ruled strong and recorded sharp rise.

Indian cements were leading with an active demand and reached a new high level at Rs. 420 showing a rise of about Rs. 15 over last closing. Tata Power Shares again gained Rs. 18 to Rs. 1,070, while Bombay Burma shares advanced by Rs. 10 to Rs. 470. Bellapur Sugars were active and in the absence of offerings advanced Rs. 20 to Rs. 210.

Tata Steel Shares were also active with a broad demand. Ordinary shares rose to Rs. 61/4 while Dfds. were done at Rs. 216/14. Second Preference shares were firm and changed hands at Rs. 130/4. Mill shares were quiet but steady with moderate turnover and prices were Rs. 2/8 higher.

The general feeling is very optimistic and further improvement in industrial shares, particularly steel and cements is confidently anticipated. However, the market is becoming highly speculative and no professional operator will like to have company of many weak holders. Thus there may be same liquidation on strong markets with a view to replace on setbacks and maintain solid state. We think it dangerous to remain short as several professional operators are determined to push up prices.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 14.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	275
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	720 0
250 Bradbury	55
100 Century	227 8
100 Central Indir	250 0
100 Colaba	71 4
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 -
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	0 12
100 Finlay	75 0
1000 Framji Petl	95 0
100 Gokak	131 4
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	116 1
50 Kastoorchanc	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	128 12
5 Union	4 10

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	29 12
70 Gwalior	96 8
250 Indian	415 0
40 Katni Def.	1305 0
10 Katni Ord.	340 10
75 Okha	176 4
10 Punjab	18 14
100 Shahabad	345 0
70 United	95 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	10 12
1575 New India	29 6
200 Oriental	3805
10-100 Vulcan	7/0

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	140 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1391 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	142 3
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	140 15
1000 Tata Power	1061 4

RAILWAYS

100 Amr. Patty	113 0
100 C Province	83 0
100 Dhon Baramati	85 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	81 0
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	735 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	16 10
30 Tata Steel Def.	214 6
75 Tata Steel Ord.	61 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	192 12
50 Belapur Sugar	205 10
250 Bombay Steam	277 8
125 Bombay Burma	462 12
50 Bombay Burma Contry	165 10
8sh Br. B. Petrol	2-9-6
50 Bombay Telephone	87 12
100 Ind. Bleaching	118 12
100 Indian Radio Def.	552/8
100 India Radio Ord	476 14
1000 Port Canning	577 8
15 Scindia	9 12
30 Tata Construction	69 12
25 Tata Oil	17 14

PREF SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly	1226 4
6 per cent. Bom Steam N	270 0
7 per cent Bom Trams T F	78 12
5 per cent Central India (T.F)	472 8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 per cent Punjab Cement	14
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	122 12
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power	1258 12
6 per cent. Tata Steel 1st	166 14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	130 0
5-1/2 p.c Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	650 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 14

Bombay Dyeing 717 720
Century 226 228 227 226
Central India 247 250
Colaba 71
Kohinoor 127 128
New Great 117
Simplex 72
Swadeshi 178 177
Bundi 29/14 30 29/14
I Cement 405 18 20 415/10
T Steel Defd 210 08 15 14 16 13 215
T Steel Ord 58/12 59 60/2 12 61 60/12 61/4
B Steam 278 277
Burma 450 70 67 463
Tata Hydro 141/14 140/15
Andhra 1386 1391
Tram ord 141/14 142/3
Tata Powers 1057 68 67 70 63 66 1061

250 Laxmi	712	8
100 Maganlalji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	515	0
250 Model	44	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	117	8
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phoenix	268	12
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	3000	0
50 Simplex	72	8
100 Swadeshi	177	8
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1,000 Western	758	12

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	88	8
25-50 Central	24	4
500 Imperial	1305	0
125/500 Imp. Conty.	327	8
50-100 India	105	8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 14

The local silver market ruled very steady on improved buying in anticipation of better advices from America regarding the Dies Silver Bill. Prices opened at Rs. 61/3 for May delivery and advanced to Rs 61/8. At this level there was some liquidation. Shanghai Exchange on London closed unchanged at 1.4 3/16. The gold market was steady on slight improvement in Dollar Exchange.

Ready silver	55	0
May delivery	61	7
June delivery	55 11	0
Ready gold	33	6
May delivery	33	7
June delivery	33	7

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 13

Spot silver	46—.3/8c
May delivery	46 62+.07
July delivery	46 90—.91

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay 12th April	24,466
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,622,067
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,666,124
Decrease	—44,057

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 13.

Broach A-May Op. 203 1/4; Highest 204 1/4; Lowest 202 3/4; Closing 204 1/4
Broach J-Aug. Op. 204 1/4; Highest 205 1/2; Lowest 204; Closing 205 1/4.
Oomra May Op. 178 1/2; Highest 180 1/4; Lowest 178 1/2; Closing 180.
Oomra July Op. 178 1/4; Highest 179 1/2; Lowest 178 1/4; Closing 179 1/2.
Benga May Op. 133; Highest 133 3/4; Lowest 133; Closing 133 3/4.
Bengal July Op. 134; Highest 135 1/4; Lowest 134; Closing 135 1/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 15

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 109 at Cross Rate 5.15 3/8.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 202—Liverpool May 6.02 Rs. 60 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 203—Liverpool July 6.02 Rs. 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 202—New York May 11.84 Rs. 53 1/4 at Cross Rate 6.15 3/8
Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 203—New York July 11.95 Rs. 54 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.15 3/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 13

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5-3/4 sellers.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishakh 2 1999
Parsi: Avan 11 1303
Muslim: Zilhez 30 1352
Sunrise: 6h 22m
Sunset: 6h 56m
Hightide: 0-20 13-03
Lowtide: 6-26 19-02

Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School opening of extension of School Bldg., Girgaum Back Road, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, April 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Mayoral election.

Aga Khan Hockey: Final: Bombay Gymkhana ground, H. E. the Governor attending, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 17.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., adjourned annual general meeting, Electric House, Colaba, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Prize distribution. Lady Brabourne giving away the prizes, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. P. C. Deb will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA-ASHRI JAMAT.

The eighth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palgalee) Samuel Street.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived at the Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

SERMON ON VEDAS

Pundit Dwijendranathji will deliver sermon on Vedas in Girgaum Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

VIDYADAINI SPORTS CLUB

The seventh annual gathering and prize distribution of the above Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort. Mr. N. S. Chetty will preside.

RADHA KALYANAM

In connection with the Bhagavata discourses that are being conducted at G. T. P. Matunga, Radha Kalyanam will be celebrated at the Bhagavatan Pandal to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Karma—the Law that compensates" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastinemi Maharaj will hold a religious discourse in Hindi on "Srimad Bhagabatam and Its Sittings" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. V. N. Naik, on "Education as Fulfilment of Life" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of Thakurdwar Municipal Marathi School, when Mr. V. R. Nerurkar will preside.

VASANT UTSAV

Under the auspices of the Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangh a social gathering of ladies "Vasant Utsav" will be celebrated under the presidentship of Miss Champubai Shringarpure to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 6-30 p.m. at Sharda Mandir, Girgaum Back Road opposite Amin Nursery.

B. P. W. C. PARTY.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party will meet on Tuesday the 17th at 3-30 p.m. to review the present political situation and also to consider the decision of the Jubbulpore Conference at the office of the party.

MUSICAL CONCERT

Under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Khansaheb Abdulkarimkhan, will give a concert of Indian music to-day (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m. at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Girgaum Back Road, near Congress House. The programme consists of Ragas Lalat, Asavari, Jodi, Deshkar, Sarang and Bhairvi and also Marathi Padas.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"KARMA—THE LAW THAT COMPENSATES"

Why do we get pain when we do not desire it? How can we overcome bad Karma?

Sunday April 15th 6-15 p.m.

All Cordially Invited.
No Fees . No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Beloved". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.

ROXY—"Tiger Bay". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"The King's Vacation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Eskimo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Viennese Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Alice in Wonderland". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show, at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Prahlad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kala Nag". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light Music. V. V. Deshmukh. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra.

6-0 p.m. European Programme. The Station Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. Miss Kesar Wadke Instrumental Music. Mahomed Khan—Been Solo. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. Conducted by the Station Chaplain. 10-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.
7-45 p.m. A recital by Mary Maddock, Margaretha Schmit and Dorothy Grinstead.
8-15 p.m. B.B.C. organ recital (gramophone records.)
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Old Contemptibles' Service, conducted by the Rev. Pat McCormick, D.S.O.
9-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
10-00 p.m. B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.
10-45 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
11-00 p.m. Sydney Baynes and his Orchestra.

VALLABHACHARYA JAYANTI MOHOTSAVA

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala the Vallabhacharya Jayanti Mohotsava will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in Brahma Nivas when Kirtankar Revashankar Nageshwar of Broach will perform Harikirtan re. Acharya Jayanti.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The lectures in "First aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the above Association and on behalf of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, will commence from to-day (Sunday). Dr. O. David, will deliver these lectures free at the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, at Parel Road, Byculla every Sunday commencing from 10 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

Mass meetings of the workers will be held on the following places and dates to explain the programme of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference to be held on the 21st and 22nd instant in Bombay.

DeLisle Road on Monday at 5-30 p.m. President, Abdul Majid.

Lal Baug on Tuesday at 6 p.m. President, Comrade S. H. Jhavvala.

Matunga on Thursday 19th instant at 5-30 p.m. President, Sjt. S. H. Jhabvala.

TO-DAY'S WORKERS' MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Joint Mill Strike Committee Textile Workers' meetings will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Tardeo, Madanpura, Lal Baug, DeLisle Road, Ferguson Road, Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Ghodapdeo, Sewree and Naigaum. These meetings will form themselves into processions, and will proceed to Naigaum where a big meeting will be held there near the Hind Mata Cinema at 6 p.m.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' (VOLUNTEERS) UNION

Under the auspices of the unemployed workers' (Volunteers) Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Fergusson Road, when Messrs. Alwe, Kasale, Gaikwad, Sarang, Amonekar, Kanukale, Pawaskker and others will address the meeting supporting the Textile general strike.

Indian Institute Of Architects

At the last annual general meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects the following members were elected as Office-bearers and members of the Council for session 1934-35.

President: Mr. Lovji F. Shroff.
Vice-President: Mr. Claude Batley.
Joint Honorary: Mr. E. C. Henriques.
Joint Honorary Secretaries: Mr. E. C. Henriques and Mr. C. M. Master.
Honorary Treasurers: Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga.
Members of Council: Messrs. D. W. Dickhburn, P. P. Kapadia, Frederic McKnight, N. D. Nanavelwala, S. H. Pavelkar, and L. V. Sathe.
Honorary Auditors: Messrs. A. E. Mistri and Co.

Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala sailed for England by the mail boat on Saturday.

Nawabzada Nasir Ali Khan, with his wife and child, sailed for England on Saturday, by mail boat.

KARNATAK WILL ACCEPT GANDHIJI'S DECISION

Provincial Congressmen Must Confer Together Before A. I. C. C. Meeting

Mr. R. S. Hukerikar of Dharwar says:—

Mahatmaji's statement regarding the suspension of individual civil disobedience came as a shock to Karnataka. There was a very small section amongst Congress workers who honestly felt that Civil Disobedience should be suspended and way should be made clear for Council entry.

Now that Mahatmaji has decided to suspend Civil Disobedience, has blessed the Council entry people and has asked others to take to constructive work, Karnatak will not waste time to discuss the why and wherefore of this decision. Karnataka knows how to act.

I personlly feel that the decision of Mahatmaji must be ratified by the A. I. C. C. It is true that Gandhiji is the father of Satyagraha movement but whenever he started it, he did it by a resolution of the Congress. On the question of calling off the Civil Disobedience workers will ungrudingly submit to Gandhiji but on laying out the future programme of the Congress there is bound to be a difference of opinion. It is for this reason the A. I. C. C. must meet.

Before calling a meeting of the A. I. C. C. it is absolutely necessary that every Congress province should be asked to have its own meeting of workers. In such a meeting besides expressing their view on the question of Council-entry and other programme of work, the members should also appoint their representatives for the A. I. C. C. meeting. The present members of the A. I. C. C. were elected in 1931 and some of them have not taken any part in the present movement and they are out of touch with the real workers and the work. Speaking of my own province many Non-Brahmin sincere workers have joined this movement and have suffered heavily. It is necessary that they must be given an opportunity to have their say in this important matter. Perhaps in other provinces also it may be so. I therefore suggest that those who are responsible for calling the A. I. C. C. should consider this fact and ask the provinces to have their meetings first.

BURGLARS BUSY IN GIRGAUM

Sarees And Cash Missing From Three Shops

A cloth shop in front of the Fortuguese Church, Girgaum, was broken into on Friday night by burglers who made good their escape after removing several costly sarees from the shop and some cash from the neighbouring shop, which they entered after boring a hole in the wall. Several costly saris were also removed from that shop and from a third shop they removed some cash.

No arrests have so far been made.

The Maharbavdi police are investigating.

"MAKE IT OFFENCE ... FOR VENDORS"

The following resolution was passed at a Women's meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association on Friday at the Theosophical Society Hall:

"This meeting of women is of the opinion that the Bombay Government be requested to pass an act on lines similar to those in other Provinces making it an offence for vendors and shopkeepers to sell tobacco, bidis or cigarettes or cigarette papers to persons under the age of sixteen in the Bombay Presidency and in any part of India."

HOLD FRESH ELECTIONS

Presidency Association's Wire To Viceroy

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Asssociation held on Friday evening, the following resolution was adopted and a copy of the same was forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy:

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly urges that the life of the present Legislative Assembly should not be extended and that fresh elections should be held as early as possible."

KURLA RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCES

Asst. Director Of Public Health's Assurance Of Personal Attendance

(From Our Suburban Correspondent).

KURLA, April 14.

The Assistant Director of Public Health has camped at Kurla at Khat's bungalow, in old Kurla. A deputation consisting of Messrs Fitwalla, Bilpodiwalla and Parab, Councillors of the Kurla Municipality, waited on him to accompany him for the purpose of selecting a site for a dispensary.

Mr. V.G. Deshpande, Secretary of the C.K.P. Club in Kurla, had an interview with the Director, when Mr. Deshpande drew his attention to a number of grievances of the residents of certain localities.

The Assistant Director after giving a patient hearing to Mr. Desh pande asked him to send his grievances in writing, and on receipt thereof he would see the places personally when he comes next time, which, it is expected will be very shortly.

KURLA COUNCILLOR RESIGNS

Vacancies On Road And Sanitary Committees

(From Our Suburban Correspondent).

KURLA, April 14.

Mr. Mahomed Yassin has sent to the Kurla Municipality his resignation stating that, owing to certain circumstances, he could not serve as a Councillor of the Kurla Municipality any longer.

Owing to this resignation there will be two vacancies, one on the Road Committee and the other on the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Yassin is Chairman of the Road Committee and a member of the Standing Committee. The party led by Mr. Bhathena now hopes to remedy its own grievance put forward at the time of the general election of the committees, that although there were two qualified engineers as councillors in the Kurla Municipality, none of them was elected as the Chairman of the Road Committee or even as a member of the said Committee.

ACQUITTED IN SATTA CASE

(From Our Suburban Correspondent).

KURLA, April 14.

The case in which Hathi alias Harilal Moorarji and Parashram Jetha were charged under section 12, of the Bombay Gambling Act, by the Ghatkoper Police, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate, Kurla.

The prosecution alleged that on February 28 last, at about 10-30 p.m., the first accused accepted satta bets on the Chembur Station Road, and the second accused received the balance of money from the first accused, while the first accused was accepting a bet from a punter.

The Magistrate found that the prosecution evidence was not conclusive and convincing, and also that the complainant made all sorts of irresponsible statements. He, therefore, acquitted the accused under Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PROTECION TO COTTON HOSIERY

(Continued from Page 1).

tan Times" had a headline to one of its paragraphs:—

"Duty to take effect from October 1st." That obviously misleads the public, as it is entirely incorrect. I only mention that, as showing some of the harm which a procedure of that kind causes. My main objection is to publication in the press of confidential proceedings.

"You, Sir, have on other occasions, made comment on that, and I feel that I cannot present this report without calling attention again to the very undesirable practice."

The President: "The Finance Member has done very well in calling the attention of the Chair to this entirely improper conduct on the part of the News Agency in publishing beforehand, almost 'verbatum,' the report of the Select Committee on the Match Excise Bill. The House might remember that on a previous occasion, I appealed for the co-operation of the Press in building up healthy Parliamentary traditions and conventions in this House, and for that purpose it is essential that the Press should not give publicity to reports—detailed reports—of the proceedings of a Select Committee's until that report has been actually presented to the House. I am not unaware of the fact that members of the Select Committees do not take the oath of secrecy, and somehow or other the proceedings of Select Committees might become known, but even then if a News Agency comes in possession of some information it is up to it to see that that news is published at the proper time. The House knows that the powers of the Chair in bringing home this lesson to newspapers and News Agencies are limited, but though the powers may be limited, the Chair has got powers to bring Home the point to recalcitrant newspapers and News Agencies.

"If there is a repetition of this offence—I call this an offence of Parliamentary convention—I propose to exercise whatever power the Chair has got in this matter."

PROTECTION TO COTTON HOSIERY.

The President held that the schedule did not raise a substantially identical issue in the same session, as the schedule under the old Bill and the schedule under the present Bill were entirely different.

When, therefore, the schedule relating to cotton hosiery was held to be in order, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi moved an amendment to the effect that the duty on cotton undervests (knitted or woven) be 25 per cent. "ad valorem," or Re. 1/8 per dozen, whichever is higher, and that in the case of cotton socks or stockings, the duty be 25 per cent. or 8 annas per dozen pairs, whichever is higher. (The Select Committee had recommended for both classes of cotton hosiery 25 per cent. or 12 annas per pound whichever is higher).

Mr. Ghaznavi speaking on his proposal for a reduced duty reiterated the arguments set forth in his dissenting minute. He referred to the Tariff Board's difficulty in imposing tax on a weight basis and its preference for a quantity basis. He questioned the accuracy of the calculations regarding a fair selling price (as determined by the Tariff Board in 1932) and said that it was not the fair selling price in 1934. He contended that the amount of protection to the hosiery industry should not be more than what the Tariff Board recommended, and additional protection should not be given without a regular enquiry.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed by another amendment suggested 25 per cent. or eleven annas per pound, whichever is higher.

Discussion was held on both the amendments.

FALL IN IMPORTS.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed referred to the fact that the imports had gone down by 50 per cent. both in quantity and value, and so the indigenous industry which had expanded cent. per cent. could not be held to have been badly hit.

Mr. Thampan did not want a change in the Select Committee's figure of 12 annas which, he revealed, was a compromise in the Select Committee between the advocates of Re. 1 per pound and 9 annas per pound duties. It was because of this compromise that, he, who came from a constituency several hosiery manufacturers, did not put in a minute of dissent.

Maulvi Shafi Daudi wanted Mr. Thampan and the House to look at the question from the point of view of the consumers throughout India.

Haji Wajiuddin quoted a telegram suggesting that 12 annas would be disastrous to the trade.

Sir Mahomed Yakub wanted this old duty to be maintained, that is, 9 annas per pound.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed supporting the amendment proceeded to quote from the Noyce report of 1927, whereupon Sir Frank Noyce, intervening, made it clear that his report favoured the same protection for hosiery as for piece-goods, but did not agree to give special protection to hosiery.

TREAT IT AS ANNUAL LOAN.

Dr. Ziauddin said that he did not question the grant of protection but only its manner and quantum. He maintained that the duty of Re. 1/8 per dozen was really equivalent to nine annas per pound. Further, the cost of manufacture had gone down, and Government should take that into consideration in fixing protection. This duty was going to make Government lose 15 lakhs revenue, and would cost the consumer 75 lakhs. He wished to treat this ninety lakhs as an annual loan to the industry, which must be repaid to the country after a number of years.

Sir Abdur Rahim thought that the Government had played with the question by changing the quantum of protection between December and February. He asked why the distinction between heavy and lighter vests had been removed. The Bill was to last five years. Could they say that there would be no import of heavier vests thereafter? Government should not have gone beyond the Tariff Board recommendation which gave an adequate return on the capital invested in the industry. The article was used by the poorest classes and the proposed duty considerably increased the prices.

SIR J. BHORE'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

Sir Joseph Bhore dealt with the entire case with a view to answering critics once for all and said that when Government propose the rate of Re. 1/8 per dozen, it was Mr. Ghuznavi who had displayed certain types of light weight goods. Government thought that there was something in that argument, and substituted a duty based on weight. Government took vests of average quality, and arrived at the minimum rate of 9-3/5th annas per pound, and the maximum rate of 11 annas. He entered the nine annas rate in order to keep the duty as low as possible but made is clear that Government was open to conviction.

"MOST EQUITABLE."

A further examination both by the Government of India and the Select Committee showed that taking a wide range from 24 inches to 34 inches vests, which covered 75 per cent of the imports, the rate of 12 annas per pound would be most equitable. Sir Joseph Bhore maintained that the Tariff Board's calculation of the duty on the basis of weight also came to 12 annas.

As regards the argument that they were making no difference between vests of various grades, Sir Joseph Bhore said that no other country made such a difference. Japan did not do so, and she charged a duty of 21 annas per pound on vests as against his proposal for 12 annas. As for Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's argument Sir Joseph Bhore said that Government's policy was to accept the fair selling price fixed by the Tariff Boards for the entire period of protection, and not vary it according to prices ranging from month to month. If there was a drop in labour costs, there was higher cost in other respects.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed withdrew his amendment.

MR. GHUZNAVI'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Ghuznavi's amendment was defeated by 54 votes to 15.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS.

After two more amendments of Mr. Maswood Ahmed had been rejected, Sir Brojendra Mitra, Leader of the House announced the probable course of business next week. He said that Monday would be devoted to to-day's unfinished business which includes the Bill to continue the life of the Trades Disputes Act. Thereafter, a motion will be made to take into consideration and pass the Sugar Excise Bill, The Sugarcane Bill and the Matches Excise Bill.

Arising out of the Matches Excise Bill a motion will be made for leave to introduce and also pass the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Bill. Sir Brojendra hoped that consideration of these measures would be concluded at the latest by Friday evening, and that Saturday would be available for discussion on the resolution on the Road Fund. In addition to addition to the above business, a motion would be made on Monday for the election of the Standing Committee on Roads, and at a convenient time leave would be asked for the introduction of the Bill to amend the Indian Army Act for certain purposes.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Phone 41561.

The greatest picture ever made

LEWIS CARROLL'S

"Alice in Wonderland"

A Paramount Picture with CHARLOTTE HENRY as "Alice"

AND 21 OTHER FAMOUS STARS

A SHOW FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

HALF RATE for CHILDREN except 6-30 show to-day. No Concession for 4 annas class.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

CUSTOMS DEFEAT G. I. P. IN SEMI-FINAL REPLAY

Record Crowd Witnesses Game Replete With Thrills: Pinto Scores Winning Goal

All roads led to the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday when the semi-final tie between the Customs and G. I. P. Railway was replayed. H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne who reached the field before play commenced, stayed on till the end.

Supporters of the rival teams shouted themselves hoarse when their favourites lined up for the bully off. The Customs attacked first Afzal being obstructed in the circle by Chapman, who was not penalised. The railway forwards then made for the Customs circle where Ismail shot wide off the target. Play was transferred from end to end by the strong clearances of the defenders until few minutes before the interval. Ismail sprinted down the wing and had a shot which Carneiro kicked at feebly, but Pearson darted in to find the net.

This initial success infused great dash into the railwaymen's play after the resumption. They attacked dangerously and Ismail spoilt a good chance by fumbling in the goal mouth.

A lot of body play was noticed at this stage and several cases of obstruction were overlooked by the umpires. The Customs forwards were often barged off the ball when within striking distance. These bustling tactics however did not pay the railwaymen. A short corner for an infringement in the circle provided the Customs with an opportunity of equalising. Aslam, who is an adept at taking these penalties banged in a hard drive which found its mark. Nothing could stop the Customs after this and Pinto worked his way through the defence to score the winning goal. Towards the close Lovegrove missed a chance from close range, and the game ended in favour of the Customs by the odd goal in three.

FEROZE KHAN RETIRES.

Feroze Khan, who did not turn out for the Cistoms, has definitely retired from the game. Local hockey will suffer a great loss by the retirement of this brainy player, who was a masterly schemer and a clean exponent of the game.

Leg trouble is responsible for the decision which will be regretted widely.

Result:—

CUSTOMS A. C. ..... 2 goals
G. I. P. RAILWAY .... 1 goal

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS A. C.:—Carneiro; Abreo and Aslam; F. Brewin, Dique and Kher Sing; Sweeney, Milne, Afzal, Pinto and Jagat Singh.

G. I. P. RAILWAY:—Coveney; Bates and Grostrate; Chapman, De Burgh and Morris; Ismail, Pearson, Pinto, Issit and Lovegrove.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Cobbett.

MONDAY'S MATCH 5-30 p.m. (Finals).

Customs A. C. vs. St. Patrick's (Karachi).

NEWBURY SPRING CUP

"Young Native" Wins

LONDON, April 14

The Newbury Spring Cup, run at Newbury, to-day, over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:—

Young Native	1
Abbott's Worthy	2
The Font	3

Sixteen ran. Won one length and a half. To lengths separated the second and the third.

The following were the starting prices:—

100/6 against Young Native, 5/1 Abbott's Worthy, 20/1 The Font.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby. — Preliminary discussions regarding scope of forthcoming trade negotiations between Britain and Netherlands will take place on arrival in London on April 24th of Dr. Hirschfield, Director-General of economic affairs for Netherlands Government.—B. O. W.

Enervin enriches the blood feeds the nerves, and invigorates the entire system. It builds up health and strength.

Strengthen yourself! take ENERVIN Finest Tonic Wine

"It must do you good!"

Enervin is recommended by the Medical Profession in cases of Anæmia, Debility, Bronchitis, Chronic Colds and Neuralgia, and as a preventive from Influenza and in convalescence generally.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

England Beat Scotland By 3 Goals To Nil

LONDON, April 14.

At Wembley, to-day, in the International football match, England beat Scotland by three goals to nil.

At half-time England led by one goal to nil. Bastin was the scorer.—Reuter.

WELCOME BIRTH-DAY PRESENT

Sir F. Wall To Get £10,000 From F. A. Council

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 14

The Council of the Football Association has decided to present the Secretary, Sir Frederick Wall, who is retiring in July, £10,000, in recognition of his untiring energy and valuable services rendered to British football. The announcement is a pleasing birthday present to Sir H. Wall who is 76 to-day.

DULIPSINGHJI ARRIVES

KARACHI, April 14

The Inward Airmail arrived at 2-30 P. M. with two passengers, including Dulipsinghji.

Leaving For Nawanagar On Tuesday

KARACHI, April 14.

Duloopsinghji looked much reduced. He was received by Prince Pratapasinghji, his elder brother, and representative of the Sind Cricket Association also Mr. Naoomal, J. and was garlanded by a number of subjects of the Nawanagar State.

Duloop regrated his enability

Duloopsitghji expressed a wish to take rest at Karachi, and accordingly the aerial journey to Nawanagar has been concelled. Duloop and party are leaving for Nawanagar on Tuesday by steamer.

Duloop regretted his inability to receive press representatives. —A. P.

CREDITORS MEETING AT BERLIN

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, April 14.

The Reichsbank has invited a meeting of Germany's long-term and medium-term creditors at Berlin on April 27, but the creditors have little hope of early substantial proceeds, as Herr Schacht has already intimated that Germany has no balances with which to transfer the payments abroad, and considers the existing rates of interest to be too high. Hence the suggestion means that the payment is expected to rest with the creditors themselves.

Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas, who is elected President of the Cutch State People's Conference to be held at Bhuj in last week of this month.

KITCHLEW'S CONDITION FOR CO-OPERATION

Withdrawal Of Award And Introduction Of Joint Electorates

AMRITSAR, April 13.

An offer, wholeheartedly to help Government, in order to work successfully the Reforms for ten years, if Government withdrew the Communal Award and introduced Joint Electorates, was made yesterday by Dr. Kitchlew, addressing a public meeting at Jallianwalla Bagh. If these conditions were not fulfilled, he, however, would spurn all offers made.—A.P.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD MOHURS

Claimants Called To Appear Before Collector

LAHORE, April 14.

The recent discovery of 58 gold mohurs of the Moghal Period and certain cash and jewellery in Kasur is recalled by a Notification, issued to-day, calling on claimants to them, to appear before the Collector. Each Mohur is valued at Rs. 27|8. The treasure was discovered by three Indian Christians.—A.P.

U. P. CONGRESSMEN

Discussion Over Delhi Decision

LUCKNOW, April 14.

A number of prominent Congressmen from all over the U. P. are present here to attend the session of to-morrow's meeting to review the situation created by the Delhi Decision and the Patna Announcement.

Congressmen in the Province are decided in their views on these developments. An influential, though small, minority seems determined to support Gandhiji entirely, while others condemn his decision to suspend C.D.

The chief interest, however, centres round the question of Council-Entry, which all the sections of Congressmen seem unanimously to favour.

It is expected that the meeting will declare itself in favour of calling a session of the A.I.C.C., to be followed by a session of the Congress.—A.P.

EXTRA POLICE AT AJODHIYA

Sequel To Communal Riots

LUCKNOW, April 14.

The U.P. Govt. Gazette announces that the Extra-Police will be posted for six months at Ajodhiya (the scene of communal riots during the last Bakr-Id) owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of the town.—A.P.

Viceroy's Relief Fund

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 45,96,213-6-10 and £2.

FOR VICEROY'S FUND

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 3,06,749-0-7.

FOR PRASAD FUND

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,80,626-6-10.

Miss Celia Nono, the London dancer, accompanied by M. Peudepiece, the French Detective and Inspector London visited Scotland Yard in an effort to clear up the mystery of the Stavisky jewels, which, were found pawned at a London shop in Victoria. Photo shows Miss C. Nono and Mr. Max Rivers.

JUBBULPORE ELECTION DISPUTE

Brahmin Cultivator's Allegations Against Malguzar's Son

JUBBULPORE, April 13.

The result of the recent elections for the Jubbulpore Local Board from the Barela circle, where Bohar Rajendra Singh, son of a Malguzar residing at Jubbulpore, was declared elected by 185 votes, against his rival candidate, Mahipal Singh, a Brahmin cultivator, who got 167 votes, has led the latter to institute a petition against the respondent, in the Court of the District Magistrate, under section 79 (1) and (6) of the C.P. Local Self-Government Act.

The Petitioner alleges, that the Respondent and his agent Jhumklal purchased and distributed 8 to 9 maunds of sweets to voters assembled at Barela on February 19, from adjoining villages to secure their votes, and that the latter had even bribed certain voters with the connivance of the Respondent

ALLEGED THREAT

That B. R. Singh and his agents, threatened voters, who were Respondent's tenants to vote for him lest they should incur his displeasure, and carried out their threat against some who voted against him.

On account of these alleged malpractices, the petitioner claims the election of the respondent should be declared void.

A list of documents in support of petitioner's allegations were next given, and he prayed that he be declared elected instead the respondent, whose name should be removed from the Register of electors, under rule 3 of section 79 (1) and (7) of the C. P. Local Self-Government Act. —United Press

CAN MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT APPEAL FOR COMMITTEE?

Yes, Says C. P. Minister, And Admits Pt. Mishra's Appeal

JUBBULPORE, April 13.

General satisfaction is felt here over the decision of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Central Provinces, admitting the revision application of Pandit Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, President, Jubbulpore Municipal Committee,, against the order of the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.

The Hon'ble Minister has maintained that the President of a Municipal Body in the Central Provinces is authorised to file an appeal or application on behalf of the Committee and that he is invested with powers of General Supervision over the affairs of the Committee and is primarily responsible for its executive administration.

It may be recalled that this case arose out of Mr. Chiranjilal Sharma's appointment on probation as the Municipal Secretary. Since last year a battle royal has raged amongst Municipal members on the terms of the aforesaid appointment.

On the expiry of Sharma's probationary period in September last the Committee by a majority of 19 against 17 votes decided to dispense with Mr. Sharma's services.

This was followed by an appeal preferred by Sharma to the Deputy Commissioner who set aside the committee's resolution. Thereupon the President appealed to the Commissioner who however upheld the Deputy Commissioner's decision and moreover questioned the authority of the President for filing an appeal on behalf of the Committee.

On the President's revision application to the Local Government the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government gave the above stated decision.

Accordingly Mr. Sharma handed over charge yesterday to Doctor Belapurkar.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

At the inquest held by the Coroners' Jury on Thursday over the body of Mr. Lawrence Creighto Butcher a verdict of death due to multiple injuries and fractures was returned.

* * * *

The owner of a cloth shop, opposite the Portuguese church at Girgaum upon entering it on Saturday morning foun the doors broken open and burgled. Some valuable sarees are reported to be missing.

* * * *

Gangabai Sakharam a coolie woman (40) employed in "Harda Godown" at Argyle Road succumbed, on Saturday at the J.J. Hospital, to the injuries sustained on Monday while working in the godown.

EXTRAVAGANT CEREMONIES MUST GO

Social Conference Urges Mass Education

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 14.

A successful social conference organised by the Panjasahib Gurdwara Committee was held last night under the presidentship of Professor Tejasingh, M.A., of the Amritsar Khalsa College.

The president spoke in appreciation of the move of the Panjasahib Gurdwara Committee in organising this sort of useful conferences and hoped that other resourceful Gurdwara Committees would follow suit. While suggesting certain social reforms the President urged that resolutions should be carried not merely in letter but in spirit also.

Professor Gangasingh while moving the first resolution of the conference, observed that the human races were all alike, and there should be no differential treatment. It was carried unanimorsly.

A second resolution was then passed urging economy in the celebration of social functions. The third resolution advocated widow re-marriage; and the last stressed the importance of mass education, proper sanitation and physical culture.

ITALIAN CABINET OUT TO TACKLE TRADE DEPRESSION

Drastic Cuts In Salaries Of State Employees And Relief To Tenants By Rent Reductions

ROME, April 14.

Cuts in the pay of State employees, and a reduction of rents have been decided by the Cabinet as a step to combat trade depression. Cuts will be on a graduated scale, rising from six per cent. in salaries between 500 and 1000 lire to 12 per cent. on the salaries of over 2,000.

Sgr. Musso'ini is participating in the largest cut. Rents of dwelling houses will be reduced by 12 per cent. and shops and other non-residential buildings 15 per cent. This is the third rent reduction in five years. Cabinet also has decided that the retail price of foodstuffs will be reduced by 10 per cent.

It is rumoured a general reduction in the wages throughout the country may be imposed. It is officially pointed out the cost of living has fallen since June 1927 from 100 to 74.—Reuter.

Kashmir Ex-Premier And Ranga Iyer

I NEVER MADE AN OFFER OF Rs. 5,000, SAYS SIR H. K. KAUL

LAHORE, April 14.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the controversy raised in the Legislative Assembly during the debate on the States' Protection Bill between Mr. Bhagatram Puri, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Ranga Iyer, about the incident connected with the intended publication of a book exposing the administration of Kashmir, Raja Sir Hari Kishan Kaul who was the Prime Minister of the State at that time said: "I never made an offer of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Ranga Iyer, either directly or indirectly through Mr. B.R. Puri."

Asked whether he requested Mr. Puri to speak to Mr. Ranga Iyer about his intention to publish such a book Raja Sir Hari Kishan Kaul said, "Threat to publish such a book as was being advertised by Mr. Ranga Iyer did not worry me in the least, for the Kashmir administration had nothing to conceal. What I detested most was the necessity of wasting time in contradicting absolutely groundless accusations and the evil effect which such wild attacks were likely to have on our exertions in restoring peace and order. Coming to know from Mr. Puri in casual conversation that he and Mr. Ranga Iyer were colleagues and sufficiently known to each other, I asked Mr. Puri to tell Mr. Ranga Iyer that it was most unbecoming of a cultured journalist particularly a Hindu to indulge in baseless and unedifying attacks on an Indian State at a time when its hands were so full of organised internal and external agitation by Muslims."—United Press.

Attempt On Life Of Vice-Chancellor Fey?

VIENNA, April 14.

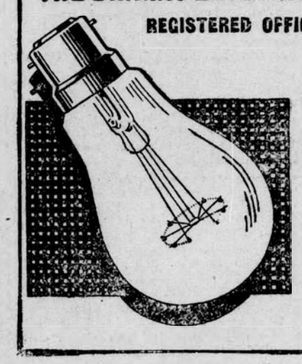
An attempt on the life of Vice-Chancellor Fey is believed to have been the object of the express disaster. It is now recalled Fey was in a special coach train "en route" to Salzburg The police is securing the country for a gang of ten Socialist extremists who are believed to be the perpetrators of the crime Reuter.

(A Vienna message, of April 10 stated that a fireman and 15 others were seriously injured in the derailment of the International Express bound from Vienna to Paris at Osterling, near Linz.)

Rangoon.—Sasi Bhusan Rath, ex-Member of Legislative Council, Editor of the "Daily Asha" and the "New Orissa" was accorded a public reception at a meeting held under the presidentship of Maung Maunggi a prominent anti-separationist Leader—United Press.

THE BHARAT ELECTRIC BULB WORKS LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE:—2, LYONS RANGE CALCUTTA



Support Swadeshi Industry using

BHARAT LAMPS

DURABLE, ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT.

Wanted Selling Agents.

For Particulars write to: The MANAGING AGENTS,

The Bharat Electric Bulb Works, Ltd.,

2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

SEE HIM IN PERSON

CONSULT

THE RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST OF THE EAST

BISHAG-RATNA

PANDIT E. S. GOPAN

He will read your pulse and tell your disease and undertake guaranteed treatment for complete cure at moderate fees for all diseases such as,

Leucoderma, Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Venereals, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Piles, Menstrual disorders, Sterility, etc.

Only another 7 Days

AT THE EMPIRE HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

From 11th April to 22nd April 1934

Between the Hours 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

CONSULTING FEES RS. 2 ONLY.

USE ALWAYS GOPAN'S KAYASIDDHI MAKARADHWAJA FOR VIM, VIGOUR, VITALITY.

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD.

44, Govindappa Naick Street, P. O Box 278. MADRAS.

WANTED SELLING AGENTS, APPLY:

Scientific Exploration Of Ur Of Chaldees Completed

Joint Expedition's Work Marks Epoch In Archaeology

LONDON, April 14.

Commenting on the fact that after twelve seasons of careful and scientific exploration the joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania have completed their labours at Ur of Chaldees, "The Times" says that their work has marked an epoch in archaeology.

"For the first time two distinct scientific institutions of two countries have co-operated, and their successive campaigns represent the longest continuous examination of a site, that has been yet undertaken. Their excavations carried back the record to the first human occupation of the Euphrates Valley, when Ur was a hamlet in a marsh and their discoveries have illustrated with an astonishing wealth of detail, periods formerly known in the barest outline.

Abundant light has been thrown on the domestic life of the people of Ur, twenty centuries before the Christian era.

Of even greater importance has been the unmistakeable confirmation of the Biblical tradition that a flood of gigantic dimensions—which left 11 feet of silt at one point near Ur—once overwhelmed the lowlands of Iraq and destroyed its settlements.—B. O. W.

JAIL FOR CHEATING

Unemployed Woman Lured Into Paying Money On False Pretexts

What Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, characterised as a "a deterrent sentence" was awarded to Mahadeo Narayan when, on Thursday, he was convicted of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 420 and was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case were that the accused along with Sitaram Bapu, the second accused, made the complainant Radhabai Narain, formerly a mill supervisor but since unemployed, believe that the accused Mahadeo Narayan, who represented himself to be a well known weaving master in the Bradbury Mill could get for the complainant a job in the Mill.

On various occasions on the pretent of arranging for her the job, the first accused was alleged to have angled out Rs. 325 from the unemployed woman. On one occasion Radhabai gave her bangles to be pledged to raise Rs. 200 for the 1st accused and on the other occasion she gave him Rs. 125 in cash on the belief that the job had been secured for her.

In passing the judgment Mr. Oscar Brown observed that it appeared "to be a bad case of a shrewd man of the world cheating a woman who was unemployed, and, therefore, an easy victim to his greed.

"A deterrent sentence should be passed on a man, who, in times where unemployment is causing such misery in the city, exploits a poor unemployed woman in order to obtain unlawful gain."

The offence was committed on and about 14th February, last.

The second accused was given the benefit of doubt and was acquitted.

HACKED BODY IN POOL OF BLOOD

Found In Railway Compartment At Shikarpur Station

SHIKARPUR, April 13.

This morning a hacked body of a Hindu Sethia, in a pool of blood, was found in the Inter Class Compartment of the 54 Down Train at Shikarpur station in Sind.

It appears that the above Seth, a rich man of Shikarpur, while travelling between Jacobabad and Shikarpur had been done to death with axe blows by some miscreants and relieved of cash which he carried.

A letter has been traced which it is reported, has furnished clue to the identity of the deceased.

The Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

SOVIET READY TO JOIN LEAGUE

But Must Be Admitted As Equal By Great Powers

LONDON, April 13.

With reference to the reports that the Soviet attaches certain specific conditions to its entry to the League of Naions, Reuter understands that the question has not entered the stage of discussing practical conditions, but it is obvious that the Soviet will not consider any proposals that place her in a position of inferiority.

It is understood that if Britain and France make it plain that the Soviet would be welcome at Geneva, then minor difficulties such as the fact that Switzerland and other small countries on the Council do not recognise the Soviet would be oveercome.—Reuter.

SHIPWRECKED CREW RESCUED

Soviet Solar Pilot's Heroic Rescue Work

(SPECIAL TO CHRONICLE) FROM AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, April 14.

Thanks to the heroic work of the Soviet Polar Pilots Kamanin Molokov Slepnev. 33 more of the Schmidt expedition shipwrecked crew were rescued from icefloe and were encamped since icebreaker Chelyuskin was sung by icebergs in the Arctic.

Five members of the expedition were rescued by Pilots of Kamanin and Malakov on April 7.

Babushkin flew from the camp with one. Liapidevsky earlier rescued ten women and two children and 49 are still to be rescued.

Professor Schmidt is dangerously ill. Government ordered his immediate transfer from the camp to Alaska.

ANNA MAY WONG

with HENRY VICTOR

in HER LATEST & GREATEST ROLE as LUI in

"TIGER BAY"

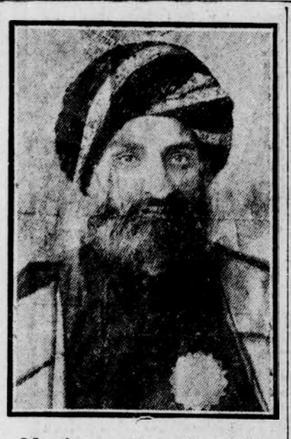
Directed by J. E. WILLS

A ROMANCE of the GLAMOROUS EAST

AT Roxy

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

4; 6-30 & 10 P. M.



Maulana Sayed Alli Hayri of Lahore arrived on Saturday by the Frontier Mail. He will deliver religious discourses in the Moghul Mosque for 11 days during Moharrum daily from 9 to 11 p.m.

BRITISH V. AFGHAN LAW

Kabul Prisoners Defence Raises Important Issues

LAHORE, April, 13.

In reply to the Afghan Consul-General's telegram L. Sham Lal, Advocate President, Kabul Prisoners' Defence Committee has sent a telegram and the following letter to the Afghan Consul-General, New Delhi:—

Dear Sir—I am duly in receipt of your telegram and letter. While I requested the Afghan Government to allow counsel from India to defend Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh in the Kabul court, I took it for granted that the counsel will have to defend the accused according to Afghan law. There was no question of interference with the supremacy of the Afghan law in Afghanistan. You have perhaps been under the wrong impression that the arguments would be advanced on behalf of the prisoners that they were not guilty of sedition according to the British laws.

INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE

While supremacy of the law of the country in which the trial takes place is always recognised, it has also become an international practice that accused who are being tried in a foreign country may have counsel of their own choice from their own country.

"Vickers' case in Russia and the famous Leipzig trial of Dimitrieuff and other Bulgarians are in point.

"I, therefore, hope that you would kindly reconsider your decision and allow counsel from India to defend Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh.

"Also please supply us with a copy of the details of the charges against the accused.—(United Press).

U. P. FATWA FOR GOVT. SERVANTS

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The U. P. Government has notified a new rule under the Government Servants Conduct Rules prescribing that no Government servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any way any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. The expression "Political movement" includes any movement or activities tending directly or indirectly to excise disaffection against or embarrass Government or promote feelings of hatred or enmity between different classes or disturb the public peace. The rule also prohibits any person dependent on Government servants or under his control from taking part in any movement that is to be subversive of Government. —A. P.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER DEAD

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 13.

An Indian army officer, Lieutenant Douglas Pettigrew, died in hospital due to the injuries following a motor accident at Hove in which his companion, William Owen, was also killed.

CREMATION OF GERALD DU MAURIER

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 13.

Sir Gerald du Maurier was cremated this morning at Golders Green in accordance with the dead actor's request. Only a few relatives were present and even friends were unaware of the ceremony.

Lord Brabourne paid a visit to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute on Friday. His Excellency with Sir Chunilal V. Mehta (2nd from left), the President of the Institute and members of various provincial co-operative Societies.

ALLEGED FALSE INFORMATION TO POLICE

Search For Bombs And Knives That Aren't There!

HYDERABAD (Dn), April 13.

How sensational allegations that attempts were being made to manufacture bomb for the purpose of using them against H E H the Nizam and the British Resident have been causing considerable anxiety to the Hyderabad City Police was narrated yesterday in the Court of the First City Magistrate, Mr. Mir Hasnim Sali Khan, when Syed Ashraff and three others were prosecuted for giving false information to the Police.

The prosecution story was that the four accused, who formed a party, entertained a grudge against a rival party of four members comprising Murtuza, Jeelani, Rahimuddin and Ahmed Ali. The accused sent an anonymous letter to the City Police, alleging that Murtuza and friends were badmashes accustomed to blackmailing students and further that Murtuza and Jeelani were members of a revolutionary party working in Calcutta who had come to hide themselves in Hyderabad.

Suspicions having thus been aroused against Murtuza and his friends, the accused then evolved an ingenious scheme in pursuance of which one of them, Ashraff, went to Wardha and Yeotmal, and wrote uctitious letters to Murtuza and Jeelani.

Sharfuddin, who was in charge of the investigations took advantage of the fact that he was known to be a C I D. constable to obtain the letters from the postman before they could be delivered to the addresses and handed them over to the Sadar Amin. The letters contained elaborate instructions as to the manner in which Murtuza and Jeelani should use bomb against the Nizam and the Resident, Sharfuddin also informed the Amin that Murtuza and Jeelani had purchased small knives, nails, etc., presumably for using them in the preparation of bombs.

THEY SEE THROUGH IT!

The C I D., swallowed the bait, but when the houses of Murtuza and his friend were raided, nothing incriminating was found. The plot came to light and the accused were arrested.

The case had been fixed at Yeotmal and the Magistrate summoned witnesses at that place but, so alleged the prosecution, Syed Ashraff, one of the accused in the case, had gone to Yeotmal and had bribed the witnesses to leave that place for a few months so that their evidence might not be available. It was also alleged that the accused threatened the witnesses that they would be arrested by the Hyderabad City Police. Apprehensions were therefore felt that the evidence would not be available, and Mr. Obal Reddy, Inspector, C I D., City Police, Hyderabad had to proceed to Yeotmal on April 5, for the purpose of bringing witnesses with him to Hyderabad, where the case was ultimately fixed for hearing.

When Mr. Reddy tried to bring an important witness, Rafique Ahmed, a student, his brother objected to Ahmed going to Hyderabad. The matter was referred to the District Superintendent, and an assurance being given that Rafique Ahmed would be sent back in the safe custody of a police constable after he evidence had been recorded, he was allowed to accompany Mr. Obal Reddy to Hyderabad.

His evidence was taken by the Magistrate and he was sent back in the custody of the police.

Further hearing was adjourned.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S DECISION WELCOMED

Legislatures Must Be Captured By Congressmen Says Abdul Majid

KARACHI, April 13.

Shaik Abdul Majid, M.L.C., and Ex-president of the Central Khilafat Committee in a statement says:

"The summary of my views on a latest political developments published in the Press fail to convey my ideas in full. I really welcome Mahatma's decision to abandon Civil Disobedience and the Congress leaders' decision to capture the Indian Legislature. Absence of independent elements from the Legislatures proved detrimental to the country's best interests.

CONGRESS V. MAHASABHA.

What I object to is to make the communal Award an issue in the fresh elections as hinted in Pandit Malaviya's Delhi statement. There can be no objection to contesting elections on the issue of the White Paper proposals, which indeed require material modification from a constitutional national standpoint. But mixing both the issues would give rise to communal bickerings and hatred and would make it impossible to distinguish a Congressman from a Hindu Mahasabhaite who as reported sometime ago, entered into an understanding with British Diehards on the term that British Diehards should cooperate with the Mahasabha in upsetting the Communal Award, provided Mahasabhites would cooperate with British Diehards in whittling down the proposals in the White Paper."

TWO DIFFERENT ISSUES.

To combine both issues in the coming elections would afford an opportunity to British Diehards and Hindu communalists to exploit the situation to suit their respective aims to the detriment of national aspirations and minorities interests. Both the issues are quite distinct, the one has to be settled with the British Government and the other with Indian minorities. Their combination would certainly create confusion and enable diehards of both countries to use to Communal Award as a pawn in the political and constitutional game depriving many persons like me to join the Congress."—(A. P. Special.)

DARING RESCUE OF MAROONED SURVIVORS

Soviet To Confer Special Title On Pilots And Mechanics

(Special Cable).

MOSCOW, April 13.

The specially instituted title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" will be conferred on the pilots who directly participated in the rescue of the marooned survivors at Chelyuskin. The Order of Lenin will also be conferred on the pilots and mechanics, while the pilots will be granted a bonus equal to a year's pay. Members of the expedition will receive the Order of the Red Star and a bonus of half year's salary.

It is further proposed to erect a monument in Moscow to commemorate the expedition.

Will Govt. Dissolve Assembly Before October?

Leader Of House Not Yet Ready To Answer Question Definitely

NEW DELHI, April 13.

Further discussion on the Cotton Textile Protection Bill was resumed in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

During the interpellation hour replying to Mr Maswood Ahmed's question as to whether Government had decided to dissolve the present Assembly before October and whether the next Simla Session of the Assembly would be held towards the end of July, Sir Brojen Mitter, the Leader of the House said that Government hoped to be able to make a statement on the questions before the end of the present session.

CHEAP POWER SPIRIT.

Mr. G S Bajpai told Mr. Maswood Ahmed that cheap power spirit production from water Hyacinth had been experimented upon by Doctor Fowler in Cawnpore, and by Professor Ghosh in Calcutta. Alchohol had been produced successfully from technical point of view. Quite recently Doctor Sen of the Calcutta Science College claims to have discovered a cheaper process. Government is unable to say whether any of the processes will succeed on a commercial scale.—United Press.

SALE OF INDIAN COTTON.

Replying to Mr. Maswood Ahmed as to what was the quantity of Indian Cotton bought by Lancashire during each year of the last quinqunnium, Sir Joseph Bhore referred him to the Annual Seaborne Trade Accounts of the British India and added that Government had no information regarding the quantity and value of Indian cotton bought by Lancashire but it might be assumed that most of the cotton shipped to the United Kingdom was intended for consumption in Lancashire Mills.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai informed the same member that Mr. S. R. Naidu represented the South African Indian Congress on the Colonisation Enquiry Committee appointed in 1932 by the South African Government to devise means for migration of Indians from South Africa, and that it was not yet possible to say when the report of the Committee would be published.

NOT PROMISING.

Sardar Harbans Singh Brar was told by Mr. P. R. Rau, the Financial Commissioner for Railways that the proposal of connecting Jakhal and Sirsa by Broad-Gauge Railway line was dropped in 1930, as it was found that the traffic prospects were not promising. The extension of that line to Ellanabad had never been under consideration of the Railway Board.

To another question by the same member Mr. Rau replied that the conversion to Broad Gauge of Fazilka-Kothapura Section was at one time under consideration as a possible continuation of the proposed Broad-Gauge Cross Connection from Lyallpur to the Chananwalla but was abandoned after investigation.—United Press.

CALL OVER ON THE DERBY

Colombo Is First Favourite At 5 To 2 Against

LONDON, April 13.

The following is the call over on the Derby:—

5 to 2 against COLOMBO.

9 to 1 against MEDIEVAL KNIGHT (Offered).

9 to 1 UMIDWAR (Offered) 10 to 1 taken.

100 to 6 VALERIUS.

18 to 1 MASTER VERE (Offered).

18 to 1 LOZINGARO (Offered).

22 to 1 WINDSOR LAD (Offered)

25 to 1 taken.

33 to 1 TIBERIUS (Offered).

—Reuter's Special.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

Montrose Quoted At 9 To 2 In Call Over

LONDON, April 13.

The following is the call over on the City and Suburban Handicap:—

9 to 2 against MONTROSE (Offered) 5 to 1 taken.

5 to 1 ALLUVIAL.

8 to 1 LIGHT SUSSEX (Offered).

8 to 1 HIGHLANDER (Offered).

9 to 1 PLAY ON (taken and offered).

10 to 1 POMMAME (Offered).

100 to 9 NITSICHIN (Offered).

100 to 9 ABBOTSWORTHY (Offered).

100 to 8 YOUNG NATIVE (Offered).

100 to 7 GALLAPAS (Offered).

100 to 7 ST. OSWALD (Offered)

100 to 6 BENEFICIAL (Offered).

100 to 6 UNLIKELY (Offered).

20 to 1 MATE (Offered).

—Reuter's Special.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS ASSAULTED

PONDICHERRY, April 14.

Last night while customs officers were on the look out for some sugar smugglers near Nillikupam outpost about 100 people, it is said, severely assaulted the members of the party and snatched away a rifle.

Later on a vigorous inquiry was instituted by Inspector Chakravarthy and his men who recovered the rifle in an adjoining village. The injured officers are now i the hospital and making good progress.—United Press.

BERLIN BANS FORTUNE-TELLERS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, April 13.

Fortune telling by cards or horoscopes is forbidden in Berlin from May 1, by decree of the Police President.

The result will be the closing of many establishments in the city which have done a flourishing business in the past by drawing horoscopes of credulous people for payment.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA

PONDICHERRY, April 13.

In pursuance of a decree issued by the President of the French Republic in France, it is understood that about 10 Governors and Governors General of different French colonies and dependencies including His Excellency Mon Juvanon, Governor of the French Settlements in India, who quite recently went to France on leave, have retired from service.

In so far as French India is concerned in the permanent vacancy thus caused Mon Solomiac, the present Governor of Comores Island has been appointed as Governor of French India, vice, His Excellency Mon Bourret, the present (Acting) Governor.

It is not yet definitely known when the new Governor will actually arrive at Pondicherry.—United Press.

The opening ceremony of the Oumkar Ashram, Mount Abu, will be performed by H.H. Swarup Ramsinhji Saheb on the 15th April.

As desired by the President of the Tamil Nadu Servants of Untouchable Society at Trichinopoly steps are being taken to dissolve the South Arcot District Harijan Sevak Committee.

ANALYSE and FORECAST

COTTON FLUCTUATIONS with CONSISTENT SUCCESS.

That the forecasting of cotton fluctuations is not a haphazard affair is the proved argument of RASAJO who in his book,

HORARY NUMEROLOGY

gives facts and figures which carry conviction to the most sceptical critic. The influence of Planets on actual numbers is explained simply and clearly and the accurate calculation of closing prices is shown in an easily understood method.

This Book has been sold in America where it has been taken up by cotton market specialists!

NOT A GAMBLING BOOK BUT A LIVE BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

This is an opportunity no cotton investor should miss. Order Your Copy To-day Send M.O. or P.O. for Rs. 10. to

Distributors:—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE,

Abdul Rehman Street, Imperial Bank Building, Bombay (3).

RAPID RELIEF from ?

EN-ZET (India) AGENCY.
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNDARI SATHI
(REGD.)
OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LADIES.
Full particulars from:—
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
BOMBAY, KALBADEVI, 2.

AROGYA VATI
HEALTH GIVING TABLETS.
A popular and cheap remedy for one of the most common complaints in India.
Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOHAESA OINTMENT
It is the best obtainable for a very distressing complaint.
Apply to:—
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEMO. DRAKSOMALT
A combination of blood-forming Haemogoblin and choicest grapes with Malt Extract from Barley
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

ALEMBIC LEMON SQUASH
Cool & Refreshing
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

WHAT IS
PHYLLOSAN
We believe it is a blood preparation but it is best to make certain about it by applying at once to the Sole Agents:
CAMA NORTON & Co.
Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZINDAK
A wonderful ointment.
You will get full particulars from the tin. Get one to-day.
MAQBOOL CHEMICAL WORKS,
95 Jaijikar Street, Bombay, 3

ALWAYS USE
ATOMIDINE
The sure remedy for
? ? ?
Full particulars from:—
AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO. LTD.
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Says Herr Karl Lusurtz, Munich, Germany:—
"I find that soaps made of animal fat, however excellent, are a source of great danger to the skin.
I am a constant user of your No. 1 soap which in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.
Sole Agents,
Nadirshaw Printer & Co., Bombay.

ANTI-BYTE
Its something to do with Mosquitoes and other nasty and poisonous pests.
MINERVA TRADING AGENCY
Sassoon Building,
58, Forbes St., Bombay

AURFESIL PILLS
The picture gives the answer but why run a risk? Ask about them before entering from
C. G. PANDIT & Co.,
Kirti Bldg. Forbes St.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

? **ENERVIN** ?
Communicate with
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows St., Bombay.

Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

1 Bad Skin.
2 Impure Blood.
3 Flat Chest.
4 Pains and Aches.
5 Lost Appetite
6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old.
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

1 En-Zet.
2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt.
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Waman Gopal's Sarsaparilla
19 Bustophex.
20 Insurance.
21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefuily preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully. Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No. 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution So you enter the corresponding No 14 of Remedies in the Coupon against No. 1 of Complaint.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934 Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

A FAIRER, WHITER SKIN—OVERNIGHT!

makes ugly black skin fairer, whiter, lovelier.
CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREME
The Miracle Bleach!
Sole Agents:—
BEAUX PRODUCTS (India) AGENCIES
11 Opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.

JUST TR-
BUSTOPHEX
Complete course for 15 days
You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.
particulars from
MAYBELL BEAUTY CLINIC
83, Katari Mansions, opp G P O Fort, Bombay.

BADSHAHI TONIC
The Most Powerful Tonic of the 20th Century.
Full information
C. G. PANDIT CO
KIRTY BLDG
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

REMEDY IS **INSURANCE**
THE HEALER IS
The one and only
NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ZENITH
DRAKSHASAVA
Be Careful About This One
ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS,
BOMBAY, 2.

INDO BALM
Those who have a pot of this Preparation must surely have the answer.
KARNIK BROS
Bombay

OF KALBADEVI BOMBAY WILL GIVE YOU THE ANSWER.

ALEMBIC
MILKOTINE
An Ideal Tonic Milk Food
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR
? ? ?
Why not apply for the correct answer to:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S SARSAPARILLA
IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT
Proprietor:
DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHEO & SON,
Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

The Special Aspirin
FOR THE TROPICS
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

SHATAVARI CORDIAL
(For Ladies Only)
Further particulars from
DR. KULKARNI'S LABORATORY
Parel Road—Bombay.

Alembic
BORO-THYMOLIN.
TOOTHPASTE
Strengthens Gums, Cleanses Crevice Whitens Teeth and Disinfects the Mouth.
Manufactured by
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd
Baroda and Bombay

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT
SAPAT LOTION
A WONDER REMEDY FOR A VERY COMMON AND DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, YOU MAY GET THE CORRECT CLUE FROM
SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EUROPE HONEYCOMBED WITH SPY-GANGS

Half-Million Jewelled Beauties And Steely-Eyed Silent Men Engaged In Lucrative Work Of Spying-Naval, Military And Economic— On Behalf Of Europe's Chancellories And Industrial Corporations

Up and down the highways of Europe, through the smart cosmopolitan bars of Paris, Riga, Vienna and Sofia, at the gathering places along the Riviera, the Dalmatian coast, the sports lopes of the Alps, the Spies are rampant.

A half million over-jeweled glittering beauties and steely-eyed silent men are hard at work in the espionage industry. Europe is honeycombed with spy-gangs. There are spies and super-spies, spies who spy on other spies and, closing their ranks, thousands of secret service sleuths who wage unrelenting war on this undercover gentry, writes Mr. Ralph Heinzen in "The Philippines Herald."

SPY SYNDICATE.

The recent breaking up in Paris of the now-famed "International Spy Syndicate"—which would contract for a bit of spying of any sort, naval, military, economic, for a price—and the arrest of "La Belle Sophie" near the French Rhine frontier fortifications with a machine gun of a new model under her skirt were but two or many victories by the secret service.

Spying is the best paid profession in Europe to-day; the risk is great, but the records show less than 300 espionage arrests through all of Europe in 1933. Unemployment in other trades and professions has swung thousands of jobless to the lucrative work of syping.

SPY-CONSCIOUS CITIES.

Paris, Berlin, Vienna, London and most of the other capitals are spy conscious. On the records of police in all these countries are photos and descriptions of most of these spies. There are card-indexes which enable the secret service to trail them; an exchange of information between police of various countries has not made the spy's path any easier. Yet spying goes on.

French secret police officials admit that espionage has reached its greatest proportions in history. Before the war, there was a little discreet, almost polite espionage going on but it was confined to keeping general tab on new arms, new warships, and if occasion presented, acquiring a naval code here or there.

ARMIES OF SPIES

Since the war, no self-respecting government is without its army of spies. They are legion and they swarm everywhere. Certain French nationalist newspapers declared that half the foreign workmen engaged in building the French frontier fortifications were foreign spies. This fast is never officially denied.

Commercial and economic spying has been added to the military and naval espionage of other days. The steel and chemical industries are particularly bothered by espionage, even Paris dressmakers have had to adopt a system of passports for authentic buyeos to prevent spying and piracy of models.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.

When French police broke up the International Syndicate, they found that this group had ramifications in the United States, England, Finland, Germany, Russia and Japan. Experts have worked for weeks to tabulate, and they will have months to work ahead of them.

This Syndicate is typical of the present-day spy games. It worked for a number of governments and industrial groups but was under no single flag. Its field marshall was a woman, Lydia Stahl, Russian-born, American-educated, master of Arts at Columbia University, cosmopolitan-mannered and be-jeweled.

ALL NATIONS REPRESENTED.

Police accuse two other Americans, Robert Gordon Switz and his wife, Marjory Talley Switz, of being major lieutenants. He was aviator who had quit flying; she was just out of Vasser. Yet Paris police proclaimed her the most skilled of espionage workers, abie to throw off the best French detectives as she dashed through buildings with double entrances, leaving police at one door as she sped through another on her way to a secret meeting.

In the same Syndicate were Bulgars and Germans, Finns and Russians, French and Japanese. The Frenchmen included the official of the Ministry of Navy charged with using the secret naval code for translations. The flags of the nations in that Syndicate would look like a rainbow.

POLICE EFFICIENCY.

The rounding up of this Syndicate is a tribute to police efficiency. One member of the Syndicate received a postcard from someone in a separate Finish Syndicate. From that postcard, police worked up their case. The ramifications included a laboratory for copying and enlarging documents, a wireless plant for clandestine sending, a "love nest" where the woman field marshall and her code-translating lover live under the same roof.

These are the major spies: Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other capitals are rampant with minor spies. They serve your coffee in the cafes and read your mail over your shoulder. They make up beds in cosmopolitan hotels as servants and piece together torn correspondence you have thrown into waste baskets. They enter your house as a cook or servant and go through your affairs at ease. They write voluminous reports about you and slip away under darkness to deliver them to some mastermind and receive, in exchange, some bright roubles or marks or francs or shillings or dollars. From the maze of knowledge thus accumulated, some central bureau finally evolves the information that you like salt on your cheese.

II. SPY "WHO'S WHO"

Spies have no more privacy than goldfish. Spying in these peace-days is a precarious profession with the odds about four to one against a succesful run of more than a few months.

In France alone there are, at present, sixty spies and spy suspects languishing in musty prisons waiting for trial. Sixty others are being trailed wherever they go, likely candidates for the headlines of next month.

SPY INDEX

In the secret archives of the French police stands a set of metal filing cabinets. In each drawer are several hundred cards, all cross-indexted and on the two sides of each card are the life story of known spies and suspect-spies. These metal drawers are the key to the French successes in breaking up international spy rings.

Secret police consult these cards daily, they know by memory all the habits and customs of spies and suspects. They take photographs to keep the records up to date. They watch their prey and mark up every bit of information which may later serve to unravel a plot.

TWO GANGS BROKEN

At the present time, the French court are slowly grinding out punishment for two great spy gangs which had brief but luxurious careers—the great International Spy Syndicate and the Rhineland Gang.

The Syndicate was international in more than name. During the few days when it enjoyed the headlines, this group was shown to have Americans Canadian, French, Rumanian, Russian Serbaian and Finish blood connection. Three hundred police made 20 arrests.

ROLL OF HONOR

In the police "Who's Who" files, we glean the following:

Lydia Stahl, woman leader of the band; 48 and decidely bad looking; born Tohekaloff, at Rostoff, Russia. She has done a bit of everything with degress in Mathematics, Chemistry, Oriental languages; paints on silk, writes movie scenarios and invents Swedish exercises. She was the chief, the brain of the International Syndicate and tied up her gangs with the famed Finnish Syndicate.

Louis Pierre Nicholas Martin, 54, a native Parisian who became enamored of Lydia Stahl although there is no proof that she did more than use him as a tool. She got him a job as interpreter at the Ministry of Navy where all the documents of great secret importance passed through his hands. From a humble professor of languages he became a tool of a master spy.

Benjamin Bercovitz, 42, and his wife; native Rumanians, naturalized Canadians who lived long in western Canada; they ranked next to Lydia Stahl as leaders of the Syndicate.

Marie Mermet, 23, a village school-teacher, daughter of a retired French police commissioner who seems to have slipped into spying by mistake. It was in her home that police discovered an elaborate radio setup for sending clandestine messages to agents abroad by wireless.

Douchan Harandish, 42, a Serbian journalist who is said to be an expert at taking photographs through keyholes.

Robert Gordon Switz, '29, of Last Orange, N. J., an American who learned his flying in France but quit the aviation game to come to France as salesman for airplane instruments. He is in jail despite his insistence that certain French secret military documents were planted behind dresser in his hotel room.

Majorie Tilley Switz, 22, of New Fork and Swan Court, Chelsea, London, wife of the American aviator. A Vassar graduate, she came to France on her honneymoon. Nervy and pretty, she seems to have baffled French secret police. They held her in the century old women's prison under heavy guard because, they say, she was the most able of the band in dodging followers by rapid changing of subway trains, hurrying into and out of buildings with double entrances.

Moise Salzman, a Polish medical student, 25, and his wife, Clara, also a Pole. They were studying at Saint Antoine hospital by day and meeting other members of the gang at night.

Police are modest in their boast, but they are pleased to admit that the International Syndicate was the hardest case they have had since the war. The Rhineland Gang arrest was mere child's play in comparison.

In that there were but two major arrests:

Sophie Drozdt, "La Belle Sophie" who was far from "belle" Fat and 40, she was barmaid along the German frontier. In her well-rounded way, she set about making friends with French conscript soldiers until she finally convinced one to steal for her from his barracks a new type of French pneumatic rifle. She was arrested when she chrossed the frontier with the rifle under her skirts for she was an unusual spy, she really wore skirts.

Rene Pleston, the lovesick soldier of the 18th Regiment of French Chasseurs, faces trial with her. He loved the "belle" in his youthful ardor and must pay the penalty for having made her a gift of the rifle.

III SPIES IN SKIRTS.

The Colonel's lady and Mary O'Grady are sisters under the skin,—they are probably both doing a spot of spying.

Footloose and carefree, enough money in their purses to carry them wherever smart crowds always go, an army of women spies swarms over Europe. Living by their wits, these women are in constant battle with the secret police of a dozen nations. They are considered vastly more dangerous than male spies, for there is no card-catalogue of these painted beauties as that exists for men identified with the industry."

MODERN MATA HARIS

From Mayfair to Marrakech there are modern Mata-Haris. They may be society favorites, rubbing elbows at fashionable dinners with foreign office or embassy ataches, junior officers of land and sea, or business barons. They may be bobbed-hair denizens of water-front dives who are not aloof to trading crusty favor for a bit of naval knowledge.

These battalions of mysterious women have little or no official status. Some of them spy as their profession; others spy because it makes their blood tingle and they get a sensation out of their battle of wits with the world's greatest counter-espionage organizations.

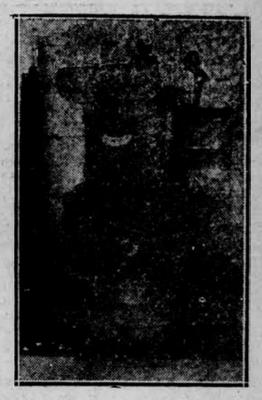
INTERMEDIARIES

They do not carry the usual spy's bag of tricks. They do not write their reports in invisible ink, adopt theatrical disguises or travel under a number as spies

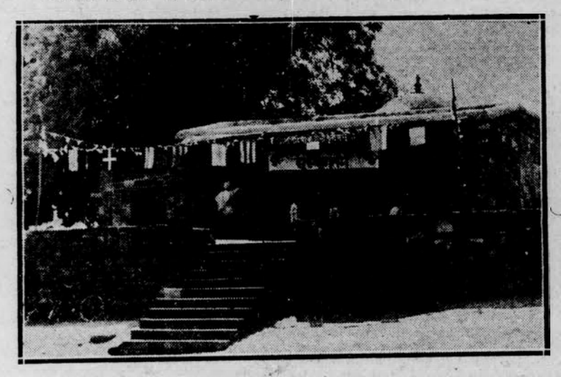
(Continued on page 15.)

THE BIRTH PLACE OF JNANESHWAR

A conference of Marathi writers was held at Nevasa, the birth-place of Jnaneshwar, the illustrious Marathi poet and saintt of the 13th Century and author of the well-known work "Jnaneshwari," a commentary of the Bhagvad Geeta.



The pillar against which Jnaneshwar is reputed to have rested his composition of "Jnaneshwari."



The temple at Nevasa in which there is the pillar against which Juaneshwar rested.

A charming view of the ghats of the Godavari at Nevasa.

CHYABANAPRASH Rs. 3 PER SEER } ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S { MAKARADHWAJA Rs. 4 PER TOLA

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA-DACCA

Estd. 1901. Has brought about a new era in the Ayurvedic world.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA & BURMAH

Proprietors—Mathuramohan, Lalmohan, Phanindramohan Mukhopadhya, Chakravarty.

Address all letters, money orders, etc. to Managing Proprietor—

Mathuramohan Mukhopadhyaya, Chakravarty, B. A.

Hindu Chemist and Physician.

Head Office & Factory—Dacca, Bengal. Tele 'SAKTI' Dacca.
Calcutta Head Office—52|1, Beadon Street.

For MRITASANJIBANI SURA (duly licensed by the Government) send orders to our Gaya Branch—KACHARI ROAD, GAYA.

Treatise on Ayurvedic treatment & Catalogue distributed free on application.

LAIKOL

A perfect Adhesive at moderate prices for every Office and Home.

Available from stationers

BENGAL PASTE Co.,
10, Dehi Entally Road, CALCUTTA.

KATOL DESTROYS ALL PESTS
Bugs, fleas, ants, cockroaches, Silver-fish, etc.

KATOL Coils and Sticks are DEATH to Mosquitoes and Flies. Use them and save yourself from MALARIA. Katol Powder As. 6 per tin. Katol Coils or Sticks As. 12 per box.

Sole Agents:—
A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess St. BOMBAY No. 2.
Obtainable at all Chemists, Druggists and Provision dealers.

GUPTA MANTRA
A Reward of Rs 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

That is what I was—A Complete Wreck

"DYNAMIREN"
HAS GIVEN ME A NEW LIFE
Says:—C. O. S.
NAM NAIR—AGRA, CANTT.

"DYNAMIREN"
GIVES YOUTH & JUVENILE STRENGTH
Rs. 3|8 per Bottle.

"NERVINE PILLS"
GIVE STEEL NERVES
Rs. 2|8 per Bottle.

"SEXOLINE CREME"
FOR RESTRENGTHENING MUSCLES
Rs. 1|8 per Tube.

"MEXOL"
MOST EFFECTIVE, HARMLESS and CONVENIENT FOR BIRTH CONTROL.
Rs. 1|4 per Tube.

NEW PRODUCTS:- ON MODIFIED PRINCIPLES OF HORMONE THERAPY

GUARANTEED CURES FOR ALL VIRILE COMPLAINTS.

STOCKISTS:—
Messrs. WOOD & CO., Chemists, Byculla.
Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., Wholesale Chemists, Princess Street, Bombay.

DYNAMIREN (Berlin),
Mussoorie Hill.

A Page About Books And Their Writers

Plight Of The Indian Agriculturist

RURAL INDIA, by Chowdhry Mukhtar Singh (ex. M.L.A., M.L.C., Manager Daurala Sugar Works, Dist. Meerut, etc., etc.). Price Rs. 1|8|0.

The Businessmen's Commission of U.S.A. has clearly laid down a great principle which should guide the Governments in India, including the various Indian States, with regard to their attitude towards agriculture and the agriculturists. The report (p .20) says: "Agriculture is not merely a way of making money by raising crops; it is not merely an industry or a business; it is essentially a public function or service performed by private individuals for the care and use of land in national interest, and farmers in the course of their pursuit of a living and a private profit are the custodians of the basis of the national life. Agriculture is, therefore, affected with a clear and unquestionable public interest, and its status is a matter of national concern calling for deliberate and far-sighted national policies, not only to conserve the natural and human resources involved in it but to provide for the national security, promote a well-rounded prosperity; and secure social and political ability."

MAL-NUTRITION.

The present British land revenue system in Indian India as well as British India looks upon the agriculturist more or less as a milch cow which must be drained of almost all its milk. This has gone to such an absurd extent that the industry is dying out, the farmer is reduced to such a condition that he cannot sufficiently feed either himself or his family. He cannot educate his children, a great many of them are born in debt, live in debt, and die in debt. Dr. Harold Mann said that the whole problem was that of filling their stomachs." A very responsible officer of the Government stated in his evidence before the Royal Agricultural Commission that "more people died of mal-nutrition in this country than by famine and epidemic."

MISERABLE RURAL CONDITIONS.

In the introduction the author gives a pen-picture of the existing rural conditions viz., the ghastly state of rural roads, the narrowness of village sites, dearth of pasture lands, the poverty and discomfort of the peasants' dwellings, absence of sanitation in rural areas, the utter poverty of the farmers' food and clothes, absence of medical aid, nursing, trained dais, of social amenities, of their heavy indebtedness. Truly does an English author say that "they do not live but they exist." W. S. Blunt says cynically but with a bleeding heart that "We have given the ryot security from death by violence but we have probably increased his danger of death by starvation."

PEASANT'S POVERTY.

In the first chapter the author explains or refutes the alleged causes of the peasants' poverty, viz. (1) The primitive methods of his farming and his ignorance of improved methods; (2) absence of consolidation of his holdings; (3) overpopulation and the consequent burden of land; (4) scanty rainfall; (5) his extravagance; (6) the exorbitant rates of interest. The author does not belittle these causes but explains the real situation and the futility of several suggestions in the existing state of our backward conditions. For example, it is easy enough to abuse the money-lender but is not the author right when he says: "The currency and exchange is so manipulated that it is 'detrimental to Indian interests and the bank-rate in India is never allowed to go down, when the Bank rate seldom goes down below 6 per cent, it is not likely that a poor man will get cheap money at cheap rates of interest?"

The second part of the book deals with the condition of rural organisation as it existed before the disruption took place. There is no doubt whatever that all the stupid talk in which certain ignorant officials indulge with regard to absence of popular enthusiasm and sense of social service is misplaced. It is the narrow-sighted official policy which is mainly responsible for the present state of village life. The conversion of the Headman or Patel from being the representative of the village into a Government servant' is largely responsible for the creation of disunion, and litigation.

INDUSTRIES AND ORGANISATION.

That India was famous for its industries is well-known The rural industries are dying out simply because the Governments sit with folded hands and refuse to foster, organise and finance cottage industries.

Part III of the book deals with some valuable information affecting agriculture. Special reference is made to the system of land tenure; (2) the fiscal organisation of the country, tariffs and subsidies; (3) the system of general education; (4) the economic organisation especially co-operative purchase, sale, credit and insurance; (5) improvement of livestock; (6) organisation of transport; and (7) development of organisation for carrying out a liberal agricultural policy.

THE REMEDIES.

In the final part the author has suggested the remedies. He advocates (1) a fixed programme of development like the five years' plan; (2) a severe state campaign of swadeshi; (3) more suitable system of mass education (4) mixed and collective farming, collective through co-operation, and mixed in the sense of agriculture and dairying; (5) together with improvements in agricultural conditions and organisation of rural industries. One may not agree with all the author's views interpretations or conclusions, but it must be said that he has treated the subject from a very practical and sane point of view. As such the book is very suggestive. It is far superior to the books written for self-advertisement by several Government officials, who have failed to understand the psychology and the genius of the Indian peasant.

Mr. Purcell, M.P., wrote in the 'Daily Herald' about this terrifying problem." The trouble with India is a stomach trouble, basically, primarily. All the politics, constitutional issues, caste and religious questions fade into insignificance beside this economic problem." With this we fully agree and as a doctor we add that if this stomachache continues there will be a revolt, certain as death.

SUMANT MEHTA.

GUJERATI BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

"BAL VIJNAN".—By Mrs. Vimla Setalvad.

This is the third volume in the series proposed to be brought out by Mrs. Setalvad for use of children. She has treated seventeen subjects in it, viz., needles and pins, silk, the moon, sugar, iron, motor car engines, piano, cranes, the sea, submarines, coal gas, volcanoes, icefields. The information given, though necessorily brief, is very interesting and instructive and is sure to teach the children and also grown-up people, much, specially as it is implemented by illustrations. The subjects for treatment seem, however, to have been chosen haphazard. There is nothing to connect them with each other. If a main subject, for instance, the sea or ocean had been selected and everything connected with it from a submarine and a steamer to an oyster and a seamonster, had been set out the different sections or parts, it would have been a complete treatment of the subject and more convenient for the child than to have to pick up information from isolated and unconnected parts. Everything relating to it could have been grouped around a central subject. All the same we find it to be a very useful book.

K.

"HALTAN CHALTAN"—By Gijubhai of the Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Bhavnagar.

"Haltan Chaltan"—while moving and walking—is a collection of many things. It begins with stories told to children, entertaining, interesting, attractive and simple, narrated in a manner loved by the little ones and ends with a lively dissertation on writers, creative, critical, purposive and professional. Mr. Gijubhai takes stock of the present state of Gujarati literature and assigns his plea to each of the well-known writers in this classification. In between, he talks of dreams, journalism, psychology—whether a bully is a coward or not—phenomena, place memory, face memory, hate and love. All these subjects are deliberately handled in as simple a style as possible with the double advantage of attracting children as well as grown-ups to read what he has written.

A GUIDE TO PUBLIC SPEAKING

Free speech is the breath of democracy, and it is well that those who have a part to play in persuading their fellows by its means should acquire the right technique. A booklet by Mr. Charles Bevan which the Liberal Publication Department issues provides them with the advice of an experienced trainer of speakers. With many of Mr. Bevan's hints all will in tehory agree, though in fact they are constantly ignored, writes the "Manchester Guardian". To speak slowly and clearly, to have the confidence to pause, to avoid the fatal drop at the end of a sentence that makes its sense inaudible, and above all, perhaps, to know when to stop—these are fundamental axioms. It is good to have his assurance, at a time when manners are supposed to be declining, that no audience is impressed by a resort to slang or by the assumption that roughness of speech will indicate honesty of purpose, but that on the contrary distinction of language is everywhere admired. Some of his advice, however, may intimidate the diffident. How many of the great orators of the past, one wonders, would have agreed with his dictum that it is unwise to take a square meal less than two hours before making a speech or to resort to so much as a glass of water in the course of it? And how many budding speakers will feel that they can ever satisfy his wishes about disposing of their hands? They must not be put behind the back, nor on the hips, nor in the pockets. They should not be leaned on a table nor grasp the lapels, though these offences are less heinous. Ideally, they should be allowed to "hang loosely by the sides, but slightly to the front"—an attitude in which most of us feel unusually gawky. But perhaps, after all, it does not very greatly matter when an orator has his dinner or even what he does with his hands if his head and his tongue are working smoothly together.

BOOK NOTES

An international library, with room for 1,000,000 books, will be attached to the new League of Nations palace at Geneva. Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given £400,000 towards its cost.

* * * *

Miss Katherine Mayo, who made a name with her "Mother India," has written a new book called "Soldiers Awake." She was born in Pennsylvania, and her first book was a history of the Pennsylvania State Police Force!

* * * *

A new book by Padraic Colum will shortly come from Macmillan. This is 'The Big Tree of Bunlahy: Stories of My Own Countryside," with illustrations by Jack Yeats.

* * * *

The final volume of the late David Alec Wilson's "Life of Carlyle," of which five volumes have already appeared, was completed after his death by his nephew David Wilson Macarthur. This, entitled "Carlyle in Old Age," will be published by Kegan Paul.

* * * *

No country in the world publishes so many books as Soviet Russia, claims "The Soviet Union Review" (Washington). In 1932 there were more scientific books published in the U.S.S.R., it is alleged, than in Germany, France, England and Italy. In 1932 books issued reached a total of 1,300,000,000 copies against 133,562,000 published in 1912. The Soviet press has 7,000 papers with a circulation of about 40,000,000.

* * * *

International Publishers. who will issue V. Ilyenkov's "Driving Axle" claim a unique record for their series of contemporary Soviet literature. International published the first post-revolutionary Russian fiction to appear in America when the firm issued a volume of short stories in 1925 under the title "Flying Osip." A year later International again pioneered in this field with "Cement", the first Soviet full-length novel to be offered the American reading public.

* * * *

Mr. H. J. Massingham, extoller of the English countryside, literary naturalist and philosopher, has a new book announced by Messrs. Cobden-Sanderson. He calls it simply "Country". It is a mixture of observation, observations, and autobiography. The book describes his own misadventures as a working gardener, the characteristics and graces of the country round his new home, his own village, its birds and trees and fields, the life of the village, pen portraits of country people, and so on. The book is written throughout from the personal point of view.

* * * *

Routledge has an unusual travel book appearing immediately after Easter. "Tents in Mongolia" tells of the adventures of the young Swedish explorer Henning Haslund among the nomads of Central Asia. When a fellow-officer was planning an expedition to Mongolia, through which country he had been forced to escape from the Bolsheviks. Haslund joined him. His book, which has already been transacted in Denmark. Germany, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, France, and Holland, tells the story of this adventure.

* * * *

A biography of Cervantes by Mariano Tomas is to be published on April 5 by Allen and Unwin, with the title "The Life and Misadventures of Miguel de Cervantes." Senor Tomas bases his study on Cervantes's own writings as the best authority for the story of his life. Quoting Cervantes's own words wherever possible, he reconstructs his life in the light of his works, and interprets his works in terms of his life. The author also gives due weight to Cervantes's adventurous career, including his loss of an arm in the famous naval Battle of Lepanto and his captivity in Algiers.

* * * *

"The unknown God," to be published this month is Mr. Alfred Noyes's title for a spiritual autobiography. In it he describes his own disillusionment—"I remember the cold sense of reality, and the deepening shadow of a new loneliness that crep into the mind and heart of one boy of seventeen who began to read Huxley in the last decade of the nineteenth century." But the book goes on to describe Mr. Noyes's discovery that all the agnostics and atheists postulates one special thing, differently expressed, but which could only mean God. In fact, this book attempts a return to Theism through the very heart of agnosticism and even atheism.

STREET OF PAINTED LIPS

THE STREET OF PAINTED LIPS. By Maurice Dekobra. (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London, 7s. 6d. net.)

The reputation already acquired by Monsieur Maurice Dekobra as a story-teller cannot fail to be considerably enhanced by his latest novel, "The Street of Painted Lips." The plot is very well conceived, and the reader is treated to one exciting episode after another. Thrill piles upon thrill and surprise follows surprise.

Grace, the daughter of a Nonconformist minister in Exeter, is introduced to London society through the efforts of a friend. Three months of the London season suffice to change her from a country mouse into a sophisticated woman of the world. She marries Sir Rodney Winburn, the Governor of Bikkirstan. It is a loveless marriage—and consequently proves to be an unhappy one. Her husband is a cold and soulless brute. He treats her exactly as he would one of his clerks. The inevitable happens. Lady Winburn seeks elsewhere the happiness that she cannot find with her husband. Her infidelity is discovered and Sir Rodney devises a rather quaint method of punishing her. She is made to live in "The Street of Painted Lips."

"The Street of Painted Lips" is the street of vice. "The Calvary of women whose shoulders sag under the burden of evil." The presence here of Grace, obviously a lady excites the curiosity of a Frenchman—one of a party of four tourists. He learns her story and with the help of his friends, succeeds in showing her a way out of the impasse. How he manages to do so and how Sir Rodney is made to swallow his pride and yield makes a tale of gripping interest and exciting drama. The author displays a wealth of biting satire, delightful wit and a keen in sight into human nature. A highly entertaining tale which is both thrilling and convincing, the book makes pleasant reading.

B. U. RAO.

SOME MAGAZINES

We like "Advance India" mainly for its varied themes. Politics, films, social problems, finance—all receive attention. Its contributors are well-informed. The March number contains a striking article on "Fascism" and an able survey of the Indian budget. There is a review of "Karma," the first Indian talkie in English, by Mr. G. K. Seshgiri. There are several other interesting features. The journal is well got up.

"Goshti"

The "Goshti" is the organ of the Sreemath Andhra Vidyapatha Goshti, Ramanagar, Chirala, founded by D. Gopalakrishnayya. The "Goshti" is intended to serve the cause of Brahamanism. Among its ideals is "to build and shield the Brahmana." In its opinion "the Brahmin sums up exactly the aspiration of the entire human species on this planet." A view with which many will not exactly agree, we are afraid. Arrangements are being made to bring out the "Goshti" in monthly parts, one on every Sunday adjoining the Full Moon day.

"Careers"

The April number of "Careers," a journal on vocation guidance, education and general knowledge, retains the standard of its previous issues. Those interested in education will like to read the report of the proceedings at the Delhi Inter-Universities' Conference. Wireless enthusiasts will welcome the article by Major B. J. Silver on "Wireless Engineering." Agriculturists will find the paper on "Rural Reconstruction" of interest. A retired principal writes on "The Teaching Profession and its Needs" and a chemist on the industry of plastic materials." Even the unemployed have a page where they can insert (free of charge) brief details of their qualifications with a view to securing employment. Then there is the General Knowledge Section. History and literature, politics and economics —there's a little of each. Unsuccessful young men will find inspiration in the story of how Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who started life as a servant, eventually became the world's richest man. The list of forthcoming competitive examinations and of Government vacancies and will also be found useful. "Careers" lives up to its claim "to be indispensable to everyone with ambition to better his prospects in life."

India's Currency Problem

INDIA'S CURRENCY PROBLEM Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank for India by S. K. Sarma, B. A., B. L. Publishers:—Messrs. S Kalshraswamy and Co., Trichinopoly. Price Re. 1/4.

(By "S. R. D.")

This little booklet presents undoubtedly an interesting reading, being the collection of contributions in daily papers by the author during the course of the passage and consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill. The author in these papers criticises the various aspects of the Reserve Bank's scheme as oriyinally formulated and as ultimately passed into the present Act. He appears to be in favour of an open mint for the free coinage of silver. This question is undoubtedly a most complicated one which has been worrying the economists and finance experts all the world over. Silver at one time used to be an important monetary standard of value all the world, over but gradually disappeared as such owing to an exceptional partiality shown by the world for gold. Various efforts were made since that event by bi-matallists and others to bring siler into currency again as a standard of value, but they have not succeeded. The factors which militated against a gold standard were:

(1) an exceptional partiality for gold all over the world.

(2) the cumbersome nature of silver as a standard in those days of large amounts in circulation and exchange and

(3) over-production or much larger production of silver compared to the demands made for the use of that metal.

Sir Montague Webb is one other champion of the silver cause in our modern time who has been arguing along the same lines as Mr. Sarma.

The next point which Mr. Sarma deals with is the scheme for the Reserve Bank. The author is strongly in favour of a State Bank because he believes that a State Bank would have been under the scrutiny of the legislatore whereas the Shareholders Bank will not be. As against this argument there is the other side of the case, viz., under a democratic system of Parliament, where party politics must prevail, a State Bank runs the risk of being made a pivot for party politics. The party out of power may make extrardinary promise in connection with the finances of the contry with a view to get into power and once secure in its seat may, to a certain extent, manipulate the finance under its control in a manner which may not be quite healthy for the country. This is, however, a very controversial question on which honest differences of opinion must prevail, Mr. Sarma points out the reason why he thinks that the State Bank would have been better, one of them being that the Indian Finance Minister of the future would have been able to exercise considerable influence on such a Bank. He here presumes that under the system of Government which the so-called White Paper is likely to give us, the Indian Financ Minister would have substantial powers, which looking to the scheme as framed does not appear to be the case. If we were so fortunate as to ever secure a National Government on nationalised lines, there would be no difficulty in altering the Reserve Bank constitution in a manner which may be suited better to the requirements of this country.

The author again is in favour of devaluing the rupee, a question on which the unanimous opinion of his country is with him. He does not indicate the extent to which the devaluation should be carried but at the same time complains that the leaders like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Mathurdas Vasanji and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas did not indicate the extent to which the depreciation of the rupee was necessary while they spoke on behalf of the Currency League of India. If those gentlemen did not, there were other members of the Currency League, including myself, who indicated a depreciation of at least 30 per cent. but perhaps Mr. Sarma thinking as he was of very high finance, only thought of very highly placed gentlemen in the capitalistic world. However, the booklet presents an excellent critical survey of the various questions involved, which would present a couple of hours' most pleasant and interesting reading to all who are interested in the subject.

DICKENS' WOMEN EITHER ANGELS OR FREAKS

Dr. Leacock Condemns Novelist's Conduct Without Reserve, As Well As "Conspiracy Of Admirers"

Charles Dickens' women may be divided into two general classes—the angels and the freaks. The angels, which are of strictly Victorian type, are the heroines, usually representing women as Dickens imagined they should be. The freaks are women as Dickens imagined they actually were.

Such was the classification laid down by Dr. Stephen Leacock, economist, humorist and biographer of the novelist, in a recent address on "Dickens and Women" before the Montreal branch of the Dickens Fellowship. The speaker did not confine himself entirely to the limits indicated by the title; his talk included analyses of the Victorian period generally, biographical notes on the novelist's life, and discussions of various phases of Dickens' art—the whole well seasoned with the usual Leacock humour, writes the "Montreal Gazette."

In discussing the women of Dickens' novels, the speaker first referred to the "angels." They were not strong-minded women who voted, he said, but weak-minded women who didn't want to. They were angels in adversity, comforters of the exhausted breadwinner, but "in our hours of ease, uncertain, coy and hard to please." They had no brains and they didn't need any. As to their virtue, it was impregnable.

But the real women in the novels are the freaks. Dr. Leacock went on, and one of the first of them, Mrs. Nickleby, was a caricature of the novelist's own mother. Dickens loved his father, though realizing the latter's faults, and immortalized him with kindly satire in the person of Mr. Micawber. But for his mother the author had neither affection nor respect, and his reproduction of her is less kindly.

"Yet even in his most unflattering portraits, Dickens retained a softness and a humor that removed the sting of ridicule," said he speaker. "Consider Mrs. Gamp, a foul and filthy harridan, fat and bloated, without a moral to her back, who sold her own husband's body to a dissecting room. Horrible. Imagine what Guy De-Maupassant or Tchekov or anyone else with indigestion would have done with that character. Imagine what Sinclair Lewis would have left of her!

"Then note the absurd phrase with which Dickens describes the sale of the late Mr. Gamp. She 'devoted him to the progress of science.'"

"CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE."

Dr. Leacock condemned without reserve Dickens' attitude toward his wife, particularly his conduct when he put her away and "smoothered the action with words," publishing a "brutal and cowardly document" in England and another in America which was even worse. In Dr. Leacock's opinion, there has been too long a "conspiracy of silence" among Dickens' admirers about the cruel treatment to which his wife was subjected.

As an outstanding exception to the "angel and freak" classification, the speaker cited Ada, the wife of Richard Carson in "Bleak House." Here for once, in the speaker's opinion, Dickens succeeded in drawing a true picture of the Victorian woman at her best.

The account of David Copperfield's first meeting with Dora Spenlow, his future wife, was quoted as a beautiful description "not of David's character, which is nothing; not of Dora's character, which again is nothing; but of the coming of love to a youth."

"There is a certain first-class young jackass in England, whose name I carefully abstain from mentioning, who is now engaged in rewriting Dickens. This egregious and bumptious young gentleman (whose name I would not reveal for the world) explains that 'David Copperfield' is too prolix; one of his improvements is to cut down that whole scene to the following sentence: 'Mr. Spenlow introduced me to his daughter, with whom I fell in love.' Why not add 'and whom I later married and who later died and I married again and forgot all about her'? Then he could finish the whole novel in a sentence! Surely literature is not always improved by being shortened. We could rewrite the Charge of the Light Brigade thus:

"Half a league, half a league, half a league onward;

(Continued in Col. 3)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

But the Sinners Triumph, by Beresford Egan (The Fortune Press), price 7/6.

Five Silver Draughters, by Louis Golding (Victor Gollancz, London) price 8/6.

English Journey, by J. B. Priestly (Victor Gollancz, London) price 8/6.

Pratimao (Guj.) by Zaverchand Meghani (Fulchhab Office, Ranpur) price Rs. 1/4.

Bhutkalana Padchhaya (Guj.) by Gunvantrai Acharya (Saurashtra Office, Ranpur) price Re. 1.

Hemchandracharya (Guj.) (M.G. Kapadia, Bombay)

The Treatment of Beauty, by T. K. Tukol, Bijapur.

The Bakhshali Manuscript, part III, by G. R. Kaye (Govt. of India) price Rs. 7/2.

The Maukharis, by E. A. Pires (B. G. Paul and Co., Madras.)

"MEIN KAMPF" IN FRENCH

The Society of Frenchmen of Letters, the largest French literary association, has published a strong protest against the recent publication in French against his wishes of Hitler's "Mein Kampf." Such publication, it says, is contrary to the Berne Convention.

A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to the French Foreign Ministry.

The German publishers of "Mein-Kampf" have already taken legal action against the French publishers.

"CUP OF KINDNESS"

For The Sake Of Auld Rabbie's Song, Do This

"We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet. . ."

Every time you sing that line in "Auld Lang Syne" the sound breaks into a thousand fragments, and every one gives a member of the Burns Federation a sharp pain in the neck.

They have just issued to Scottish societies all over the world a brochure giving pointers to the correct rendering of the lyric

Here are some of them:—

The "cup o' kindness" should be "gude willy waughts," which means something just as wet

"For the days o' auld lang syne" should have "the days o'" deleted.

The usual practice of singing the last chorus in jig-time, with an accompaniment of pump-handling, is wrong.

(Continued from Col. 7).

"Then they rode back, but not the Six Hundred.

"That tells the whole story of the poem, but would you call it an improvement on Tennyson."

OPTIMISM VS. DESPAIR.

Speaking of the general tone of Dickens' novels, Dr. Leacock said that they were Victorian and therefore romantic. The Victorians believed strongly that a better world was "just around the corner"; hence their emphasis on sentiment and heroism, and their consistent undercurrent of hope. He believed that they did a better job than writers of the modern school, "unless you believe that our dead despair is a finer thing than their bright illusion."

"Intellectual Crisis"—National Mind—Must Be Supremely Critical — Dr. Felix Valyi's Universality — National Anomalies —Some Concrete Examples—Communal Fever Attacks—Sirish Chatterji—The Architect — Academy Of Science And Letters—A Menace—Sir Raman's Warning.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Dr. Felix Valyi, the Hungarian scholar and "Orientalist" who has been frequently touring the East, spoke on Tuesday about the "Intellectual Crisis in the East." To him the greatness of Japan, as he conceived it, was due to the element of universality which Japan has learnt from India and which India had hastened to disown. Japan had, however, blundered, according to him to reject "all things Asiatic." Buddhism was, he observed thrown out. Italian artists were brought to Japan, considered as one of the most artistic nations of the world, to teach drawing.

REVISUALISED CULTURE.

Thirty years after this first revolt which began in the fifties of the Nineteenth Century, Japan, as a nation, began to re-visualise her ancient culture. To throw away the rotten traditions was, he said one thing. But it was different to reject everything they had not studied and which they had completely ignored.

IS THERE A CRISIS?

Is there an "intellectual crisis" in India? I do not know the kind of intellectuals Dr. Felix Valyi addressed at Blavatsky Lodge. But if they were anywhere near the "eminent" who usually entertain us with their outworn jargon, they must have felt surprised at the title and contents of his lecture. For, the self complacent outlook of most of them remains practically unstirred by what is happening outside. Neither the international mind nor the international outlook is within reach of most of those who are 'popularly" supposed to guide the nation's mind but who usually dope it with it past glories.

BLIND ACCEPTANCE OF THE PAST.

Dr. Felix Velyi, if he had known enough of the actual conditions obtaining in India would not have linked India with Japan. The tragedy in India has been not the rejection of everything ancient but its unquestioned acceptance. And, Dr. Valyi was perfectly justified in demanding "a new movement in India to build up a new educational ideal in which the critical attitude of the mind must be supreme and which should search for new spiritual values."

THE CREDULOUS CLIENTELE.

If only Dr. Felix Valyi knew the amount of sentimental dope administered to the passive credulity of India, by exponents of Indian art and culture from abroad, if he knew the air of finality antique dealers, art collectors, and romantic antiquarians are permitted to assume in the domain of Indian art and culture, he would be amazed at the extent of their credulous clientele.

SOME CONCRETE EXAMPLES.

Only, last week I had to draw attention to the address of no less a person than the president of the Philosophic Congress who spoke volumes on ' 'value like beauty" without increasing by one inch our information or enlightenment on beauty.

NATIONAL MIND.

Dr. Felix Valyi in his lecture on the "Intellectual Crisis" has spoken about art and culture and education. Dr. Felix Valyi has thus spoken about the obvious. He regarded the progress of national mind more important than politics and economics Would he feel surprised to know that reference to the moulding of the nation's mind, its educative and purposeful direction is against the conventions of the "eminent" exponents of Indian art, scholarship and culture.

THE OBVIOUS IS NOT ACCEPTED.

My friends, not all of them unintelligent and some of them well-known exponents of Indian culture, have often expressed to me their inability to understand the obvious. They cannot understand why I refer to the nation's mind, to the new womanhood or the old scholarship in my discussion of the conditions of art and culture in India. They have been unable to understand that art and culture could not be national realities, could not be nationally experienced, independently of the national education and environment both intellectual and physical.

NOT LOGICALLY INTOLERANT.

It is not because they have been accustomed to think clearly, and are meticulously logical and precise. To be brief, it is not because they have been intolerant of anomalies in national life. Quite the contrary.

NATIONAL PROMINENCE TO ANOMALIES.

I have known and seen the greatest prominence, and the greatest space given to the perpetuation of these anomalies

I have been often confronted with "friends" of Indian art abroad issuing final certificates of the authenticity of "Indian" art without any knowledge or contact of the actual conditions of art in India. The man who has not seen Ajanta by sheer tenacity begins in course of time to be accepted as the supreme arbitrator on Ajanta.

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS AND THE "EMINENT."

My friends Indulal Yagnik and Shapurji Saklatwalla remote from all contact with conditions of music in India, only sometime ago regaled newspapers in India with ideas and advice on Indian music. I have also heard of a Congress President, innocent of all knowledge of sculpture, and lawyers and doctors similarly placed certifying and recommending monumental sculpture.

THE INEVITABLE "BLESSINGS."

I can recall poets and chemists giving "blessings" and incidentally lecturing on the national boons of Insurance. I can also recall the contrary example of a president of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau shedding emotional tears about the lost realms and glories of Indian poets and their poetry.

MUSEUM IS "STORE HOUSE."

I have known of a gentleman who was nominated as Municipal trustee to the Museum because of his great achievement in preventing a rare example of Indian sculpture from reaching the Museum. I have known of a Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University defining a museum as a "store house" of art.

DAILY PHENOMENON.

I have found a Spanish antiquarian in the position of supreme authority deciding the costumes of the film "Nautch." And an Irish poet versifying the scenario. I can go on multiplying these concrete examples almost indefinitely. Day in and day out, I attend functions at which we are lectured or advised by intellectuals and exponents of Indian art and culture who do not reject, as Dr. Valyi has been led to think, their ancient art and cultural heritage but who, at the same time, do not care to know or study it either.

UNRELATED ASPECTS.

To them the relation between the nation's mind, its education, art and culture is imperceptible and, consequently, illogical. To them there is no "intellectual crisis." To them there is only the sentimental past. Neither the present to work in nor the future to work for.

"PUJA" NOT CRITICISM.

To them the supreme gesture is "puja," the demand of the "eminent" from the intellectually abject, not the critical, attitude of the mind Dr. Valvy calls for They have lost the ancient "Universality" and harped on the peculiar "unique" and "mystic" and inaccessible superiority complex of modern India

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS—A MENACE?

I am glad that both Madras and Poona have expressed their strong disapproval of the Academy of Science and Letters projected at the last Science Congress in Bombay. I was concerned for the contemptuous hustle with which the scientists seemed to dispose of the destiny of men of art and letters. They assumed their support and argued against existence. I therefore, wrote here against these imported proposal. It seems that the scientists are themselves uncertain about the ambitious proposal. And, Sir C. V. Raman considers that the contemplated Academy of the "exclusive type" is a menace.

THE COMMUNAL FEVER ATTACKS THE ARCHITECT.

The following appeared recently in the "Times of India":—

"In response to the wishes of the late Raja Sir Moti Chand to remove the non-Hindu decorative elements from the architecture of the Vishwanath temple in Benarese the authorities of the temple have invited Mr. Sirish Chandra Chatterji, architect, to Benares to suggest alterations as may be in keeping with the dignity and sanctity of the temple.

Mr. Chatterjee is at present working at the scheme for the renovation of the Jain temples recently discovered by him at Kumbhalgarh, as desired by the Maharana of Udaipur."

Sriyut Sirish Chandra Chatterji is one of those propaganda artists who adore paper-publicity. But that seemed to be a pardonable weakness compared to the new enterprise he is now undertaking or proposes to undertake.

HAVELLISM-COMMUNAL.

He is following closely the tenets of Havell, Coomarswamy and their followers like Syt. O. C. Gangoli who cannot and will not understand the fact that Indian art is not past Hindu art. Indian art is not less Muslim art than Hindu art. And, Syt. Chatterji will have a very difficult if not entirely an impossible task to decide the non-Hindu elements in Indian architecture of the temples he is endeavouring to reconstruct.

A NATION'S PRIDE.

Why is it considered necessary by archeologists and similar obsolete pundits and priests to disown what should be the pride of Indian Art? To Muslims Indian architecture owes a great deal. And, the debt should be acknowledged with grace, and pride.

WOMEN—"MASTERS OF NEW LIFE" In Russia

Shock-workers of the Polomensey Factory By Katzmen. Russia faces realities and seeks its inspiration in art at the hands of women who aspire to be "Masters of New Life."

(Continued from column 7.)

are the favorite themes of artists like Deineka, Samokhvalov, Ryazhsky, Yanevskaya, Bakhomov, Antenov. Here, upon a large panneau painted by Deineka for the Ukrainian kitchen-factory dining hall, we see these girls gaily strolling over the aerodrome preparing for an ascent in a dirigible; here we see them running upon his picture of a "cross country race"; here we see them at ball games, their limbs bared and robust. Not a shade of erotics in these young bodies, but confident and clearcut agility in these sunburnt and weather-beaten bodies. What a long distance between them and the "Nu" of the Parisian salons! Peculiarity and dynamics in composition, plastic expressiveness and exactness of the rhythm, are characteristic of all these canvases of Jeinaka.

Such is the latest work of the young painter Samokhyaloy. "The Physical Culture girl in which the artist pervades with light the face and the body of the racing girl in which an unusually picturesque solution is given of the problem of distance and the body racing through it. The same type is portrayed by the artist in "Girls Playing Football."

MASTERS OF NEW LIFE

While all these painters are engaged in depicting women at recreation, and even greater number of works of art dedicated to the theme of woman at work. In these latter works the social image of the new woman is revealed with even greater force. Let us take a glance, for instance, at Riazhsky's picture "Woman Leader of Kolkoz Brigade," where in the centre of strenuous activity—a scene of threshing on the collective farm—stands the organiser of the work, the woman who leads the brigade, directing and superintending his work. Confidence and knowledge is seen in this calm figure which forms the centre of the composition. Ryzhsky has managed to find for this picture those artistic strokes which reveal the idea of socialist labour, where the worker is imbued with a consciousness of working for himself, for his very own socialist society. Women engages in this work as an equal partner with full equal rights, as a courageous and proud fighter for high quality and productivity of this labour, in order to quicken the building up of the socialist society. Or, let us take a look at these "Shock Brigade Women" of the Kolomna Works, by the artist Katzman. Not a trace is to be found in the working women of those down trodden and oppressed women who who used to work in the same plant in the pre-revolutionary days. In Katzman's picture we behold the energetic and vigorous faces of women shock-workers engaged in socialist labour. Strong in muscle and in will-power, these women are upon the job as faithful comrades, as the real masters of the new life.

(To Be Continued.)

Russia's Daring Art

De Loetz: By Sarra Lebedeva.

ARTIST'S £50,000 FOR ART RESEARCH

A New Laboratory

It is expected that about £50,000 will be received by the Courtauld Institute of Art, a department of London University, under the wide of the late Norman Wilkinson, the artist.

The bequest is to be used to set up a "Laboratory of Arts" for the purpose of bringing scientific investigation to the service of the artist, collector and artiquarian.

Lord Lee of Fareham, chairman of the Institute, told the "News Chronicle": "With the help of this money some of our most pressing problems can at once be solved, and, in particular, the long-cherished and indispensable project of establishing an adequate department and laboratory for scientific research."

Art Image Of Soviet Woman

NO MORE 'SOCIETY DAMES'

The leadership of Soviet Russia may not be universally accepted. It is beginning, however, to be universally respected. It has taught the world to recognise not only the value but the vitality as well of clear thinking.

While Soviet Russia was in the trenches fighting desperately for its barest existence, it dared think of its art policy. That was a phenomenon unparalleled in the history of nations, ancient or modern, Eastern or Western. Human life acquired new meaning when it learnt the indispensable necessity of socially "planned" purposes. Soviet Russia did not segregate bread from art.

Consequently, Soviet artists are, as the Article published underneath indicates, leaving the stock-in-trade of European art, the "Society dames" and "women-things" who toyed with it in the past.

They are now seeking "purposive activity" which "determines the basic psychological tone of the Soviet Youth." The "Art Image of the Soviet woman" is inspired by those who aspire to be "Masters of New Life." Their Outlook is objective. Their movement and pose are vital. "A.C."

MOSCOW, Feb. 28.

The title of the present article may justly be taken in a two-fold sense: the image of the woman as portrayed in art, and the psychology and individuality of the Soviet woman as a creater of works of art.

As is known, in the thematics of world art there has invariably prevailded the theme of the feminine image—at first, mainly as the theme of motherhood, and in subsequent epochs, as the feminine portrait clearly expressive of the predominant class in society. Both impressionists and non-impressionists began to treat this portrait as still-life, the theme of the portrait as such being diluted in the sum of formalist details.

In soviet art the problem of the portrait was brought to the fore by a whole number of circumstances. To begin with, the building up of socialism offers the widest opportunities for the development of human individuality in all the branches of endeavour, and for its utmost manifestation and assertion. Furthermore, the new forms of life in the Soviet Union have created the new type of man, of the builder of socialism, of the man who builds the classless society.

And these new people have already entered with a firm and confident step into their own Soviet art. As we stroll through the halls of the Soviet art exhibitions we are greeted from the walls by the faces of shock-brigade men and women expressive of energy and purposeful resolve; by the serious and determined eyes of the revolutionary fighters and of their leaders; by the faces of men and women delegates that breathe confident enthusiasm; by the wistful faces of young students bent over books, and drawings, and instruments; by the fleshing eyes of the Komsomol lads and lasses, and by the tanned figures of boys and girls engaged in physical culture.

NO "SOCIETY" DAMES.

Gone are the 'society' dames, the women of the cozy middle-class drawing room, the women-things destined for pleasure, the whole of the indisponsable stock-in-trade of art exhibitions in Paris and elsewhere. The Soviet artists have learnt to be honest and simple. They invent no thing; they only look with wide-open eyes on the realities around them, and from these realities have come into their art those new women that were quite unknown 16 years ago.

We see these young people, of the same age as the Revolution, engaging in games and sports, and at serious moments attending delegate meetings, and what is more, full of hilarity and mirth. We see their seniors working in the new premises of their 'very own' factories and mills. These lasses have grown up in the new houses built for the workers, with large sunny windows; they spend their leisure hours on the playgrounds built for the workers; the doors of all the higher schools and scientific institutions are wide open to them, and they recuperate in the palatial rest homes on the sea shore in the sands of ancient parks that have outlived their former owners.

Here we see thom the active and vivacious "girls of our country." Purposeful activity determines the basic psychological tone of the Soviet youth. These girls

(Continued in column 4 & 5.)

FREE AND VIRILE ART Of New Life In Russia

L'AMOUR BY ANTONAV

Russian Youth finds in art the echo of its freedom and virility. Its joy and happiness as a social asset for the nation.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

She: I'am going to speak my mind!"

He: "Silence at last!"

"He's alway giggling, that fellow."

"A real he-he man, eh?"

* * * *

Basil: "What on earth will your father say when he knows we're engaged?"

Barbara: "Oh, he'll be delighted. He always is." Humorist, London.

* * * *

"Now", said the college man to his dad at the football game, 'you'll see more excitement for dollars 2 than you ever saw before."

"I don't know," replied the old gent: "that's what my marriage licence cost me."

* * * *

Miss Gushin: It must be wonderful to be a parachute jumper. I suppose you've had some terrible experiences.

Parachutist (fed up): Yes, miss, terrible. Why, once I came down where there was a sign. "Keep Off the Grass".

* * * *

"Can you lend me a couple of dollars till next Thursday?"

"Yes, I think so. But why till next Thursday only?"

"Why—I don't suppose I can make it last much longer than that!"

* * * *

She was at an agency trying to engage a servant for her country house. When she had given particulars the proprietress of the agency turned to a row of girls and remarked, languidly:

"Now, I wonder if any of you girls would care to spend a week or two in the country?"

* * * *

Dinner was being served in a London boarding house in which an American was lodged. The proprietress, bringing in a dish of soup for the American remarked: "It looks like rain."

"Yes, it does," replied the American, "but it smells a little like soup."

* * * *

"How do you suppose Solomon got his great reputation for wisdom" inquired Mrs. Peck.

"Oh, I am sure Henrietta, it was not from anything he thought up for himself," responded Henry, meekly. "You know he had a great number of wives and he probably listened carefully to all of them."

* * * *

Antique Dealer (to American): Now, sir, if you'll step this way, I've a very fine specimen of a Queen Anne sideboard I would like to show you.

American—Say, that old queen of yours must have had a big dining room. This'll be the eigth side-board of hers I've been shown this week.

* * * *

A couple of workmen were excavating for a proposed building when an interested spectator inquired:

"How is it, Pat, although you and Mike started work together he had a bigger pile of dirt than you?"

"Shure," was the retort, "he's diggin' a bigger hole".

"Mrs. Upson's house is exactly what you'd expect."

"My dear, it would be, wouldn't it?"

* * * *

Irene: We are going to "Lohengrin" to-morrow.

Jane: Lucky girl! I've always wanted to go to the winter sports.

* * * *

Customer: Will the spaghetti I ordered be long?

Waitress: We never measure it, sir.

* * * *

"Yes", said the reformed sinner to a friend. "I sowed my wild oats many years ago."

"I see," replied the friend, "and you've grown sage since, eh?"

* * * *

"My wife had a dream last night and thought she was married to a millionaire."

"You're lucky! My wife thinks that in the daytime."

* * * *

He—"I understand your kisses speak the language of love."

She—"Yes?"

He—"Well, let's talk things over."

* * * *

At a college examination a professor asked: "Does the question embarrass you?"

"Not at all sir", replied the student. "It is quite clear: "It's the answer that bothers me."

* * * *

"I envy the man who sang the tenor solo"

"Really—"I thought he had a very poor voice.

"So did I, but just think of his nerve."

* * * *

The aviator had taken a timid friend, up for the first time. He was executing a nose dive when the friend tugged frantically at his sleeves and shouted:

"Let's get out of here: the earth's swelling up like a balloon and is liable to burst any minute."

* * * *

A man ordered eggs for breakfast.

"Boss", said the colored waiter, "mabbe you better tak' somethin' else. I would not care to reckermend de aigs dis mornin."

"Why not", asked the white man. "Aren't they fresh?"

"I don't know ef they is or ef they ain't 'cause to tell you, de truc we ain't got none "

* * * *

A Scotsman went to Australia, and began boasting about his countrymen.

"We run everything in England", he asserted, "the House of Commons, all the industries, the city, the law, everything, in fact. I suppose you find it the same here?"

"Oh, yes," replied the Australian, "we have a lot of your countrymen here, but our worst plague is the rabbits."

* * * *

Slowly, with a menacing look in his eyes, the bulldog approached the two street musicians.

The man looked at him out of the corners of their eyes and then slowly edged away.

"I say, Bill", said the man with the banjo, suddenly, 'blow 'ard on your cornet; perhaps it'll frighten 'im away."

"Yes, that's all very well," said Bill with a doubtful grimace. "But if it don't do the trick, where'll I get the wind to run away with?"

* * * *

An old Lancashire miller, noted for his keenness in financial matters, was in a boat trying to get across the stream which drove his mill. The stream was flooded, and he was taken past the point at which he wanted to land. Later still dogged by misfortune. the boat capsized.

His wife, realiznig the danger, ran along the side of the stream crying for help! when, to her amazement, she was suddenly brought to a standstill by her husband yelling out: "If I'm drowned, Molly, don't forget flour's gone up two shillin' a sack!"

The Royal Astrologer.

1,000,000 and more clients have had our remarkable foretelling Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology. Medalist and Certificate from Maharajahs and Zamindars. Annual life reading, weekly details Rs. 2. Aroodam, for 5 questions Re: 1. State birth-details or writing time. **Pandit N. AMIRTANANDA, 2-29, North Mada St., Mylapore, MADRAS.**

AMRUTANJAN (REGD.)

Sold Everywhere AMRUTANJAN DEPOT BOMBAY MADRAS.

"I made £500 selling poison gas to-day."
"Fine I made £500 selling poison gas Masks."
—(Courtesy "New Clarion")

He: "It's very nice of you to dance with me."

She: "O, don't mention it. It's a charity ball."

* * * *

Lily—"So yo' done mortgaged our li'l home".

Mose—"Jes" temp'rarily, honey, 'till de mortgage am foreclosed."

* * * *

"What happened to that friend of yours who got a job in a gun factory?"

"Oh, he got fired."

* * * *

Mother—"Louise, your hair is all mussed up. Did that young man kiss you against your will?"

Louise—"He thinkks he did mother."

* * * *

Schoolmistress—Can anyone tell me who David Livingstone was?

Small Pupil—Please, miss, he went to Africa to be a misery to the natives.

* * * *

Florist—Want to say it with flowers? About three dozen roses, say?

Cyril—How about six—I don't want to say too much.

* * * *

She—George, dear.

He—Yes, my own?

She—Why don't you write me some love letters like they read in court? Is it that you don't trust me?

* * * *

A man went to be overhauled by his doctor. When he had stripped the doctor asked—"What's the idea of having YE 7652 tattooed on your back?"

"Oh, that not tattooed", came the reply, "that's where the wife ran into me in the car when I was opening the gates."

* * * *

"You say you served in France?" said the restaurant manager, as he sampled the new cook's first soup.

"Yes, sir", replied the other. "Officers' cook for two years and wounded twice."

"You're lucky", said the manager. "It's a wonder they didn't kill you."

"The man with good clothes," says a psychologist, "is instinctively trusted". Sure, sure. That's how he got the good clothes.

* * * *

Judge (severely to prisoner)—Now tell me, why did you steal that purse?

Prisoner—Your honor, I won't deceive you. I was not feeling well, and I thought the change might do me good.

* * * *

Woman—I was a fool when I married you!

Her Husband—I suppose you were, but I was so infatuated at the time that I didn't notice it as I do now.

* * * *

"Did any of your ancestors come over in the Mayflower, Mr. Smithers?"

"Er—no—but I understand one of them ran for the boat and just missed it."

* * * *

Driving Instructor—"Well, do you understand the car now."

Beginner—"Perfectly: there's only one thing I should like to know. Do you put the water and the gasoline in the same hole?"

* * * *

"How do you like your new French music teacher, Helen?"

"He's the soul of politeness. When I made a mistake yesterday he said: 'Pray, mademoiselle, why do you take such pains to improve on Beethoven?"

* * * *

"There, darling, look what a nice Christmas present I've bought for you: the latest type of radiogram. Cheap, too, only a pound a month."

"Really. How many months?"

"Gracious! I forgot to ask."

* * * *

"See that pretty young lady over there?"

"Yes".

"Well, she's been engaged to two University professors, and claimed for breach of promise from both of them."

"H'm! I suppose that's what she calls plucking her 'highbrows'."

LAUGH AND BE FOUND OUT!

Your Character Revealed In Your Laughter Says American Professor

Beware how you laugh. Laughter may reveal to your friends aspects of your character that you would prefer to remain hidden.

Professor G. C. Williams, of Ithaca College, New York, who has already told the world how to read character from the way people snore and yawn, has turned his researches to laughter.

The conclusion he has come to is that a laugh is the master key which lays bare the innermost soul of a human being, writes the "Sunday Express."

Most people regard laughter merely as a repetition of the syllable "Ha."

Professor Williams says that people laugh not merely on all the vowel sounds, but on almost every variation of each vowel.

CLUES TO CHARACTER.

Here are some of the clues to character reading from laughter.

"Ha" with the broad sound of "a" as in the word "hat" is the cackling laugh of a cranky and sometimes vicious nature.

"Ha" with the vowel pronounced as in "bah" is the hearty laugh of a normal individual.

"Ha" with the broad sound which makes it "haw" is the horse-laugh—"the loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind."

"He" with the long sound of "e" as in "he-he" reveals an effeminate, senseless mind in both sexes.

"He" with the vowel short as in "he" indicates sarcasm.

"Hi" pronounced "high" shows dislike of laughter and a desire to avoid it.

"Hi" with the short sound as is "hit" is the shrivelled laughter of old age when the abdominal muscles have lost power.

"Ho" sounded as in "not" is a Falstaffian laugh. It is used by people fond of good food and liquor.

"Hu" with the vowel sounded as in "huge" is mainly heard at fashionable parties of the more conventional kind.

'Hu" as in "hut" is the sign of a hearty chuckle.

"Ho" as in "hold" is the best laugh of all. It reveals the genuine full-blooded mirth of the healthy, happy, clean-minded man and woman.

So now, altogether, boys and girls, "Ho-Ho-Ho-Ho-Ho!"

ROAD TO HEALTH.

Professor Williams also concludes that laughter is one of the best roads to better health.

He wants everybody to adopt the slogan, "A laugh a day keeps the doctor away."

From the physical point of view laughter invigorates breathing, and causes a fresh supply of oxygen to be taken into the system.

Furthermore, it relaxes the whole nervous system. When there is muscular tension real laughter is impossible.

Professor Williams' researches show that laughter is almost exclusively a human accomplishment, though there are some instances among animals—the chimpanzee's grin and the smirk of the dog, cat, and lion—which may fairly be described as laughs.

Psychologists believe that laughter was originally a sign of pleasure at the sight of something to eat.

The first sign of a smile on a baby's face is produced by the sight of food. It is quite a long time before a baby's smile develops into the infectious merry laughter of innocent childhood.

FROM FAR & NEAR

SURPLUS GERMAN WOMEN.

An official return estimates that there are 1,900,000 more women than men in Germany.

* * * *

BRIDE DIGS WAY TO ALTAR.

According to a New York cable, Bertha Jacobstein of Cold Spring Harbour, woke on her wedding morning to find the road to the church blocked with snow.

Seizing shovels, she and her father cut a path through the drifts.

They arrived at the church three hours late; but the bridegroom had waited.

* * * *

A ROYAL WINE MERCHANT.

A royal wine merchant is about to open in business in Vienna, according to the newspaper "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." He is the Prince Ernst Windischgraetz, a great-grandson of the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, and he has entered his name on the register of Vienna wine merchants. The business will be a family concern, as he proposes to sell wine from the estates of his mother, Princess Elizabeth Windischgraetz.

* * * *

CLOCK THAT IS ALWAYS WRONG.

Gorlitz claims a distinction which is probably unique in the world. A clock in this ancient Silesian city has not shown correct time for over 650 years.

In 1253 a conspiracy was formed to murder the councillors as they left the town-hall at noon. Conscience, however, overtook one of the conspirators, and he put the clock forward seven minutes. As a result, the would-be assassins arrived on the scene too early and were arrested by the watch. To-day the clock is still kept seven minutes fast in memory of the councillors' escape.

* * * *

TWO EASTERS IN ONE YEAR.

The 350th anniversary this year of the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in place of the Julian draws attention to the "Ostersaeule," literally "Easter Pillar," which stands at Lauterbach, Saxony.

This monument recalls that Easter celebrations took place on two different days in Germany at the time of the change, when ten days were dropped out of the reckoning on February 24, as also in the following October. Roman Catholics celebrated Easter according to the new calendar, but the Protestants, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Pope, celebrated according to the Julian calendar.

* * * *

A BLIND CLUB.

The Manchester and District Social Club for the Blind, issuing its annual report, speaks of 1933 as a year of exploration. The club's committee is always seeking to brighten life for the members—"puzzling their brains to discover new activities and interests." With rooms lent by the Blind Aid Society, with ground allocated by the Parks Committee at Heaton Park, and with the assistance of "that little band of faithful associates and members" the committee obviously succeeds. Dancing, whist, outdoor sports, picnics, garden parties, and visits to local places of interest were crowded into the year and the ambitions even extended to a dramatic section, but this was abandoned.

* * * *

UNLUCKY BARBER OF TARASCON.

M. Bonhoure, the barber of Tarascon who won 5,000,000 francs in the first draw of the French National Lottery, is an unlucky man indeed. Being the first to win the big prize he received much more publicity than the later winners, and his success went to his head. When he came to Paris he was received almost like a national hero, and his sense of importance was such that he bought a chateau and no fewer than three motor-cars. During one of his first excursions he ran over a boy whose leg was broken and on March 18 he had another motor smash, in which his wife and daughter were injured.

The little barber's shop in Tarascon has become a subject of philosophic meditation on the vanity of riches—and especially of sudden riches.

* * * *

OBERAMMERGAU'S NEW ST. PETER.

Hubert Mayr, chosen to play St. Peter in the Passion Play performances at Oberammergau this Summer, in succession to Peter Rendl, whose death was recently announced, is a member of a noted family of actors.

Well-known relatives include Joseph Mayr, who was the Christus in 1870, 1880 and 1890; Guido Mayr, Judas of the last two Passion Plays; and Klara Mayr, who will be the Magdalene in the jubilee Plays this Summer.

Of his immediate family, who are woodcarvers, his father played the Apostle Thomas in 1922. A younger sister played the Angel on the Mount of Olives in 1930 and will have the same role this year, and his elder brother, who played the Rabbi in 1930, is cast as Nicodemus. Hubert Mayr will himself be remembered by visitors to former plays as the Apostle James.

* * * *

A WOMAN JUDGE.

Another tradition toppled last week, when President Roosevelt nominated Florence Ellinwood Allen of Ohio, to be a judge of the Sixth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Allen will be the first of her sex to be appointed to this high judicial office, and the first American woman ever to sit in a court of last resort. Her district will include Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee and Kentucky.

While women in other lands continue the struggle for equal rights, feminists may point to Judge Allen, as to Secretary Perkins, as a justification for their contention that with the granting of woman's suffrage, especially gifted women are made available for public service. From some quarters also comes the suggestion that Judge Allen may be the first woman to sit on the United States Supreme Court. Because of her varied decisions and activities some declare her to be liberal, others say she is conservative.—"Literary Digest."

PORTRAIT OF AN IRISH REVOLUTIONARY

Mr. De Valera's recent reassertion of Irish Republican demands lends special interest to the portrait of James Fintan Lalor—"the most important revolutionary thinker that Ireland has produced"—which Mr. L. Macneill contributes to "The Dublin Magazine."

Lalor (he says) may not live by a page of his writings as John Mitchell may live. But one might glean from his writings an array of aphorisms that should have their place in a Revolutionist's Handbook:—

Every question is little until someone makes it great.

It is easier to convince a million men than a single man.

It is never the mass of the people that forms its real and efficient strength—it is the men by whom the mass is moved and managed.

Wisdom knows that in national action littleness is more fatal than the wildest rashness.

Hitler has created a revolution in Germany by believing in and acting on just such maxims.

LONDON STUDENTS EXPELLED

Sequel To Banning Of An Issue Of A Journal

Two of five students of the London School of Economics who were recently suspended by Sir William Beveridge, director of the school, have been required to leave, according to a notice on the director's board, says the "Manchester Guardian." The other students implicated have been allowed to resume their studies "on full apology and undertaking of good behaviour for the future."

The expulsions are a sequel to the banning by Sir William on February 27 of an issue of a student journal which was alleged to contain a statement about a member of the staff of the [illegible] to which Sir William took strong objection. As soon as Sir William's attention was called to it he prohibited the sale or distribution of the issue in any part of the school premises, but, notwithstanding a warning, certain students were alleged to have offered copies of the prohibited issue for sale.

PRINCE TURNS BEGGAR

Son Of Ex-Kaiser Proves Big Success As Nazi Fund Collector

As a beggar, Prince August Wilhelm is a pronounced success, says a Berlin message dated Feb. 24.

No one—and there were many—who saw the 47-year-old scion of the Hohenzollerns soliciting coins for the Winter Relief Fund denied that, nor was the Prince himself modest.

"I've got ten boxes, and expect to fill them all," he declared. "I'll be on the job all-day, to-day and to-morrow."

To-day the fourth son of the former Kaiser took his stand near the old Imperial Palace, on the famous Unter den Linden Boulevard. To-morrow he will go about the working-class section seeking alms.

People liked the way the Prince, who is a group commander of the Nazi storm troops, went about his job.

A trumpeter beside him sounded a flourish. Crowds along the fashionable avenue flocked toward the rotund Prince. As coins clinked into his box he gave each donor a smart Nazi salute—and got one in return.

"Walk right up, ladies and gentlemen!" he shouted cheerily in his booming voice. "Step right up! Don't stand waiting!"

Some who hesitated were rebuked good naturedly.

"If you don't come to pay, please move on," they were told.

When the Prince's cajolery and pleading didn't work, his smiles did.

"Did you see how nicely he smiled at me?" said one happy woman.

The Prince was not alone in begging for the relief fund. Other Nazi officials did too, and so did six veterans of the World War, all of whom wore the highest German decorations.

BRAINS AND BEAUTY

Everything has its compensations—or rather Nature seldom dowers qualities without adding a few defects. That, at least is the conclusion reached by a French commission which has examined 127 school-children. The children's ages averaged ten and a half years. The most intelligent were among the youngest, while the worst were among the oldest. A quickening of pulse induced by intellectual effort was more noticeable in the good pupils; the others' hearts, it seems, beat evenly at all times. But the commission's most important finding was that plain children are the most intelligent, and that brains and beauty do not always or usually go together. Those who possess neither are generally agreed to have a kind heart and a good digestion.

Birth Control.

Just send for our Illustrated 24-page Catalogue and 1934 prices and see for yourself if you now need go elsewhere for your requirements in Birth-Control.

We guarantee to give you

1. Fresh goods of Best Quality.
2. Prices lowest in India.
3. Prompt delivery.

Brijmohan & Co, AMRITSAR.

IGNORANT MAN!
Oh the living centre of tremendous powers! Awake your inner forces by the Hidden Magic of Hindu Yogis and make yourself a magnet of human attraction to achieve Success, Fame, Fortune and perpetual youth in every walk of life.
Particulars Free! Address
DR. PIRTHI SINGH, P.B. 1-HD. LAHORE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Post Box No. 322 Tel. No. 22337

Subscription Rates.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 for 1 Year Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN.

Yearly	Rs. 10
Half-Yearly	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

SOYA BEANS

Their High Protein Content Makes Them A Rich Body Building Food

(Communicated)

The Soya Bean is classed among the leguminous plants and exists in some 1500 varieties. The seeds are shaped like an ordinary pea or bean; but Soya beans contain more protein and fat than an ordinary pea, bean or lentil and they differ very largely from other legumes, not only in the quantity but also in the quality of its nutriment as will be explained below. They exist in many different colours-yellow, black, brown etc. and striped and cclours.

The Soya bean culture presents no special difficulties. S oya beans succeed in nearly all types of soil. In Manchuria, the Soya bean is seen growing everywhere and it is flourishing over even sandy soils.

It is especially adapted to the Cotton and Corn Belts in America; and we may therefore, look forward to equally promising results in Gujrat, Sind, etc. Another marvellous feature of this plant is its nature to improve the soil as it draws its nitrogen from the air and not from the soil. Within a short period of 100 days it extracts very little from the soil and stores up extraordinary quantity of proteins, fat and minerals.

The Soya bean growing districts of Manchuria are estimated to produce on an average 1600 lbs. per acre with 16 lbs. of seeds. The present market value is about £12 to a ton. It is estimated by Japanese experts that the farmers earn a net profit of Rs. 30 per acre, excluding all costs and Government dues. Generally speaking yellow beans are the richest in protein and fat especially in the latter; then come green beans with black beans last. Farmers in any part of the world who take up the cultivation of the soya bean should therefore grow the yellow beans in preference to others.

SOYA BEAN PLANTS

COMMERCIAL UTILITY.

The Soya bean is useful in all its stages of preparation, production and consumption. As a human food it is used in the preparation of bean sauce, curd, vegetable, pulse, flour, soup, oil, etc. It also serves as a lubricant bean oil for greasing native machinery. Bean refuse andbean cakea re used as a fertiliser and also as a nutritious food for cattle. It is also advantageously put to the use of illumination as a substitute for Kerosene, of making water proof cloth paper umbrellas, lanterns, varnish, printing ink, etc.

The Soya Bean is one of the most important articles of diet

A BABY FED PARTLY ON SOYA BEAN MILK.

It contains far more proteins than any grain or pulse seed known so far. It has as much as 40 per cent Proteins, i.e., 2 times more than in pulses and beans, 3 times more than in wheat and 5 times more than in rice.

Its proteins are of high bio- the important Amino-Acids; the important, Among-Acids; particularly, Glycine, Trypto-phane and Lycine. In fact, the protein of Soya-Bean is similar to that found in cow's milk and animal foods. Its high protein content makes it a rich body building food especially for the formation of muscles and nerves. It is a boon to vegetarians as its protein resembles animal protein. Soya-Bean Oil contains a large amount of Lecithin and Vitamin A. and D. and in this respect it resembles butter. Lecithin of Soya-Bean is identical with that of yolk of eggs.

When properly roasted and prepared, the dried beans of any variety of soya beans make an excellent coffee substitute.

SOYA BEAN MILK ANK FLOUR.

The straw-yellow or yellowish-green seeded varieties of soya beans are always used in the manufacture of vegetable milk.

Through a simple partial distillation process discovered by Dr. Berczeller, one can reomve all the bitter elements from Soya Beans This process also prevents rancidity of oil content when the bean is milled into flour and kept long. Many authorities have ascertained by test that this new flour has very good keeping qualities, and is indeed superior to some of the cereal flours in this respect.

The new Soya Bean flour is a light yellow colour, has a very pleasant almond-like flavour, and is of very light weight.

The Soya Bean is not generally used by itself but as an addition to other foods. The food then becomes richer in proteins, fats and salts which is a great advantage to vegetarians.

It is at present imported from Manchuria but it can be readily grown in India. It has as a matter of fact been grown successfully in Sind. Its cultivation on a large scale will depend on the demand that may be created for it.

JAPAN'S PUPPET STATE

No Recognition Of Manchukuo By U. S.

Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the American Consul, denied categorically on February 26 that the United States had changed its attitude on the question of the non-recognition of Manchukuo. Reports in certain sections of the British press of a change in the policy first enunciated by Mr. Stimson, then Secretary of State, and repeated in the report of the League Assembly were described as fabrications, says the Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Nevertheless League quarters indicate that several Powers are alarmed by the report. Smalll States with interests in the Pacific will watch anxiously the meeting of the Assembly's advisory committee, which has been called for May 14 to consider the British Note on the carriage of the mails through Manchuria. They are concerned, moreover, with reports that in March the Emperor of Japan will invite the Diplomatic Corps in Tokio to celebrate the coronation of Pu Yi as Emperor of Manchukuo, feeing that acceptance would be hailed by the Japanese as quasi-recognition of Pu Yi's realm.

I am informed that consequently some pressure is being put on M. Avenol, the Secretary General of the League, to obtain a formal reaffirmation of the non-recognition doctrine, which, it will be recalled, obliges Britain and other League members to extend neither de jure nor de facto recognition to the regime which Japan has established in Manchuria.

CAT INHERITS £1,200

Feline Companion Had Saved Life Of Her Benefactress

So long as a certain four-year-old cat lives 15 middle-aged people in the Cumberland village of Eaglesfield must wait for an inheritance of £1,200.

The cat is a sleek-coated tortoise-shell with no pedigree and no special points, but her late owner, Miss Jane Barwise, a retired schoolmistress, who died last year aged 73, left £1,200 to the Rev. G. Pallister, Rector of Bolton, near Mealsgate, for her maintenance, writes the "News-Chronicle".

OWED HER LIFE TO A CAT.

Miss Barwise used to say she once owed her life to a cat. She added a proviso to her bequest that "no kittens are to be kept."

Fourteen years is the average life of a cat, but there is one aged 27 in a neighbouring village, and still going strong. Secure in her £36 annual income, there seems no reason why the tortoiseshell should not rival this veteran.

The residuary legatees (three of them are grandmothers) are "the children of the late Ann Long (nee, Moor, of Eaglesfield), and all their relatives." They are to share the money equally when the cat dies.

(Continued from column 7.)

his own against his better neighbours. His ill-luck becomes manifest in all his undertakings. Even his cat was killed, his fowl stolen. Misfortune was always grinning through the warp and weft of his life, yet he thanks God, for he has his sons. True, they have grown, lanky and tall, fond of the world, fond of pleasure, of pictures, whose doors he has as yet never darkened. He has no idea of the gaiety of the world, wherein he is lost. But his sons are adorning themselves with the frills and fancies of the Age, often craving for jari-border fatkas (turban), silk "angis" (shirts), which he could hardly afford them.

One has bought his bride, while the others are looking forward for their marriage dawn. There are seven months to feed and the marriage of his Prince of Wales has shoved his neck in the grinding-stone of debt. He is being ground every-day as the wheel moves on and his spirit is about to be broken. Every morning you see the Rohila at his door claiming exhorbitant interest, while the amount can never be paid. Chan Saheb, Meherwan Pathan, the Komti, the soonar, Ismile the mochi, are all his creditors. On the wage day of every month they cluster before his hut. Poor creature, he has hardly anything to pay them, but interest first by hook or crook, should be forthcoming. They abuse him, his old wife, his newly-wedded daughter-in-law. Old, though he is, can he stand by and see them disgraced? The roof that covers him hardly gives a temporary shelter. He sleeps out in what he calls "Patangna," the sky as a canopy, with his growing sons under hooks of his arms, while the women folk have the roof over them.

Thus shall he sleep one day, the sleep that knows no awakening. A hideous proof to an ungrateful humanity, a silent monument to our mistaken charities! In our very ignorance he hardly gains our sympathy. He is not the only one—follow the trail where he lies it is full of broken lives and yet we hardly accept the thought of looking into their lives.

Thus we leave him, not worthy of our sympathy or thought. He will drudge on, till one day he will march out of his bondage, no longer a Maung, but carrying a banner as one of God's dearly loved child.

UNDERGRADS AS MAGICIANS

Annual Show At Cambridge

The annual performances of undergraduate magicians were given at Cambridge last month, when the Cambridge University Pentacle Club presented their "all-magic show" at the Alexandra Hall.

Juggling, conjuring tricks, paper-tearing, and ventriloquism, were cleverly performed by W H Bowen-Roberts (Christ's). R Gaskell (Trinity), S J A Bosanquet (Trinity), and E C Beck SS. Catharine's. A H C Branson (Fitzwilliam House' presented a new variation of the thimble trick, and a number of coloured handkerchiefs helped K A C Wheeler (St. Catharine's) to give display of impromptu magic. The unusual adventures of a pound note that paid three debts of £2 each added a new touch to Cambridge wizardry. J S Eacott (Christ"s) and J F Danby (Jesus) did some amazing things together with cards, cigarettes and handkerchiefs, and Edward Beck (St. Catharine's) contributed some magical moments with dry sand from a bowl of water.

The audience included a number of heads of houses and other prominent members of the University, and the Senior Proctor had his mathematical attainments tested during the thought-reading demonstration.—"The Times."

MANSING THE MAUNG

(SHIRL)

While the Mahatma is trying to solve the problem of Harijans, methought, I would look even deeper in the life of Mansingh the Maung. I have not the scholar, the artist nor the businessman before me, but a simple Maung, lowest among the tribe, yet proud to be the son of his particular branch, and in a position to deem himself a shade above the Mahar.

You just come to know him as a railway cooly, his black, sturdy muscles, standing in bold relief against the grime, dirst and perspiration that freely drops to mother Earth. Fifty years of hard grinding poverty has not shaken his ready smile and courage,—and these he has sure transmitted to a proud batch of sons, punny in body to look at, but hard and honest.

He was an absolute master of himself at the time when the first plague ravaged every nook and corner. Mansingh, the hamal and later the Mukadam of his gang, feared not the black death, nor the devil. Girding up his loin and calling upon his Ram, he buried the filthy, plague-stricken, distorted human-forms, fortified with a couple of stiff pegs of country liquor and perhaps opium to further brace him up.

As a railway cooly, he was an uncrowned king then, for nothing and nobody mattered. While the officials, afraid of their own lives, shrunk into corner, this sturdy son of India's soil, with his faithful batch, challenged the black menace by pulling out dead bodies from the trains, shouldering and lowering them in rough dug-outs.

Like heavenly bodies that move through their orbits, with precision, this group of Maungs with Mansingh at their head, did their duty. He had his pull or attraction—a long iron needle, a piece of "sutali" (rough twine), a curved iron hook to bore holes in sacks of rice, sugar, ghee and even to flick a couple of saris from thickly-packed cloth bales for his devoted spouse Sarja. Could you blame him? It was his right, his due. Who would dare to pull him up? He lived poor and unknown yet with a spirit that many could be proud of.

Ah, but the wheel of Time has moved forward, progress is convincing in all directions but not in the home of Mansingh. Luck never chose the Maung for her smiles. She did but once offer him as an apology for her neglect of him a splendid gift in the shape of a she-buffalo, whom, by a strange fancy, he named Brunette. Like Newton discovering the secret of gravitation and thus helping to solve the problem of the spheres, Brunette brought the whole of Mansing's world at her feet.

From pre-historic times, the poor regard their cattle as their only wealth—sacred as religion. Brunette, as an outward sign of the Maung's wealth became instrumental in giving a quietus to abuses and teasings about his extreme poverty from his better off neighbours. Dearly was she loved by the whole crowd. Indeed, his family fawned on the animal. On winter nights, when she lay in mud and filth, he and his sons would lie in close vicinity and watch over her with the hungry love of a mother for a child. But Mansing's luck was, however, short-lived, for one evening, Brunette lay stone dead—the victim of jealousy of secret enemies working against the poor Maung.

The only golden thread of his checkered destiny had snapped, and he wondered why in a vague dazed way. They mourned for her as their own child. They could not see her last remains being trifled with and her flesh being eaten or sold as is the custom with his caste. They buried her with solemnity amidst deep family grief. He dares not now think of holding

(Continued in column 4).

B.C.2

"SECRETS"

"But you can't deny she has a beautiful complexion".

"Yes, but she pretends to use nothing. And yet last Birth-day she gave me a beautiful pot with a real silver lid. I am sure it was OATINE."

"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so much. I shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."

Save your Oatine coupons and get the solid silver lid.
Six small coupons or three large and Re. 1 for small lid
Six large coupons or 12 small and Re. 1|8 for large lid.
These lids are heavy silver, hall marked, and do not bear the name of Oatine. They are valuable and attractive ornaments on any dressing table.

OATINE CREAM—For regular nightly massage.
OATINE SNOW— The daylight vanishing Cream.
OATINE SOAP— For Beauties, Brides and Babies.

THE OATINE Co.; Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

NIXAL

THE UNIVERSAL SOAP
Washes Everyway

COLD
HOT
BOILING

WHATEVER
Be your method of washing NIXAL is just suited to it.
IT SAVES YOUR TROUBLE

and Everything

COTTON
SILK
WOOL

NIXAL
is mild and alkali-free and it will not fade the most delicate of shades

NIXAL
is good for your bath too!

BENGAL CHEMICAL--CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

2 Roads Through Life Which would You Choose

Nature alone cannot guarantee health and happiness all through life. Nature needs the support of Science .... the help that Vitophenes give. Whatever your age, Vitophenes will banish
Headaches, Depression, Debility, "Nerves", Sleeplessness & Poor Health.

Test Vitophenes for yourself . . . feel their harmless, unique effects bracing up your mind, your nerves, your body. Be sure you buy "Vitophenes" . . . . . there is nothing like them.

FROM CHEMISTS AND STORES.

TAKE Vitophenes FOR Shattered Nerves

CASTOPHENE Manufacturing Co. (India)
P.O. Box 88, KARACHI. P.O. Box 2187, BOMBAY 2.

Price Re. 1/12/- for a bottle of 50 Tablets
Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FROM MOGADOR TO MOROCCO CITY

By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL.

Morocco is a country of considerable possibilities to the politician and great interst to the visitor. Its chaotic politics, however, and the international complications which they are apt to engender have no place in my article. The object of my visit was to seek some information for my film "The Black Slave" and that I found there in abundance.

Tangier is the Morocco of the tripper. But the true Morocco is not to be found in a town of telephones and telegraphs. He who would see the survival of Orientalism in its most essential features must go South. For in that district which lies between Mogador and Morocco City the spirit of modernity has no place. The visitor is straightaway carried back to the times of the patriachs, and finds it difficult to realise that this country, whose chief characteristics are backwardness and barbarism, abuts upon the civilisation of the West.

MOGADOR.

Mogador is within ten days sail of London by coast steamer. But it is one thing to get within sight of the town and (as I found, to my cost) quite another matter to effect a landing. The open roadstead which forms the substitute for a harbour is not conductive to safe disembarkation if the sea is in an angry mood—which it was on my arrival. An enforced visit to Las Palmas was the outcome—a visit not however, without its compensations. The return voyage to Mogador was attended with happier results, and I succeeded in setting foot on Moroccan soil.

Mogador, walled all round, darkened by narrow streets, and lighted by wide squares, is a typical Moroccan town. Old Mogador, once a regal residence, but now a deserted village of Deabat, is in the vicinity of it. Near it are the Sultan's palace, close to which are the remains of what is said to have been a Portuguese fort. A little distance beyond Deabat is a Palm-tree House, where I took up my abode. It was a veritable oasis in the desert. The outer court-yard, entered by a ruined archway, the inside court or patio with a fountain playing in the centre, and the rooms surrounding the patio are all distinctly Moorish in their character. From the flat roof there is a magnificent view, which embraces the snow-capped peaks of the Atlas Mountains in the distant east. The house is surrounded by fragrant, white-blossomed broom, and stretching for miles inland is a forest of argan trees.

Mogador is a lovely place, its Arabic name being 'Suerah', which signifies the beautiful or picturesque city, and the expression in this case no mere symbol of Oriental exaggeration.

FLEAS AND BEGGARS

Like most of the Eastern countries, Mogador is infested with fleas and beggars. Directly I sat down the very first morning to have my breakfast, a beggar approach my table. I could not understand what he said, of course, but the general sense of it was fairly obvious. He was eighty-six years old, and never since the day he was born had food or drink crossed his lips.

He had nine children, all under evens, and was even then expecting his wife to present him with twins. Also, he had no seat to his trousers. This part at least of the story I could check for myself, for the old gentleman very obligingly turned round for inspection. Having concluded his moving narrative which I hardly understood, he obviously asked "What was my Merciful Magnificence proposing to do about it all?"

And such was my great heartedness that I fumbled in my pocket for the smallest coin I could find, hoping hard that it was not worth more than a farthing. This I gave to him, whereupon the old gentleman hastened away to tell other old scoundrels about the perfect gold mine in the ways of 'mugs' to be tapped in that particular cafe. He must have done, because cause long I had finished my breakfact the table was literally infested with deserving beggars and cripples.

Every now and then, the waiter would shoo them away, but he did it with exactly the same hopeless air with which he flicked his napkin at the flies. For he knew, and I knew, that within a minute or so they would all be back again. Too late I regretted having played the Merciful Magnificence to the first old rogue; I should have seized my opportunity when he showed me his trouser-seat.

VISIT TO A BARBER

One incident of my visit to this place I shall never forget as long as I live. Having felt the necessity of a shave, I went out in the hope of finding a barber's shop which I ultimately did. I decided that, come what might, I must get a shave.

A native policeman, gloriously tatooed and dressed in his best uniform, took me round and pointed at a barber who was hard at work with a pair of huge shears, removing the greasy tresses of an ancient warrior.

Most of my courage left me, but after all, I must have a shave. So when the artist had finished his task, I approached him and asked in my broken Arabic if he could come to my room and operate upon me.

"I can't do that, Sir" he said, "You see I have to sell in the market, and I cannot go away. But I can shave you here."

I was still unconvinced, but as there seemed to be no other solution of the problem, I agreed to risk it. I have always believed that almost any experience is worth indulging in once. Therefore, after a hurried trip to my room for a bottle of cholerine liquid, which I carried for purifying my drinking water, I returned and stood by while the baraber disinfected his instruments.

My first thrill came when he began to apply a thin lather made from ordinary trade soap. When protested, he informed me that it was the only kind he ever used. "Very good soap, Sir," said the barber, "I use it myself."

However, I decided to endure the operation, I shall not describe the agonies that the devil inflicted upon me. Suffice it would be to say that before he was done, I longed for the ministrations of a Chinese barber of the old school who pulls out the whiskers, one by one, with tweezers, without all the pother of dragging them out in bunches with a dull razor.

"Your face is very delicate, Sir" remarked the barber, as he paused to staunch the flow of blood.

"It is getting so," I replied, and promptly clenched my teeth again.

In a way I had rather a good time at Mogador except tnese two episodes which are likely to come in every traveller's way, visiting this country.

A DONKEY-RIDE.

After a four-days' halt at Mogador, I set out for Morocco City, goal of my desire. Having been asked to ride a donkey, I agreed and said well, I will have a shot for it. Accordingly, a man complete with two donkeys turned up the next morning. On we went. Trotting comes rather in the second lesson of the Donkey-Riding Manual, and I wasn't yet too sure of lesson one.

Still, there we were, and after going down a mile, the donkey started the old game for which it is famous. Leaving aside everything else, but what I could not endure was that brute's air of positive contempt. It was humiliating for a man like myself to be treated as a mere nonentity by my own hired ass.

If the beast saw anything it wanted to eat anywhere near the track, it would simply go and eat it—particularly, if it was anything prickly, likely to lacerate my legs. if it wanted to stop, it did stop, utterly regardless of my urgings. And when I would try to coax it, my lord, he wouldn't budge an inch and would nearly have me off. Such impertinence was really unbearable. But what of it?

IN MARRAKESH.

Reaching Morocco City three days after I lost no time in seeing the Mayor, Sidi bin Sultan, who, accordingly presented me to the Sultan of Morocco, who assured me of his willingness to do anything he could for me. There I was the Royal-guest and stayed for over a fortnight.

Marrakesh is the city of life and colour. The streets are crowded with people, and the market-places are vividly Oriental in their character. The great Mosque and the Sultan's Palace are the outstanding buildings of the town, but it contains other features of architectural interest.

I had an opportunity of seeing Marrakesh 'en fete,' the occasion being a visit of the French Ambassador. Outside the city-gates 5,000 of the Sultan's troops lined the road for over a mile. They were clad in gala costume, the bright and variegated colour of which shimmered in the sunshine. In the evening I also attended the party given in his honour.

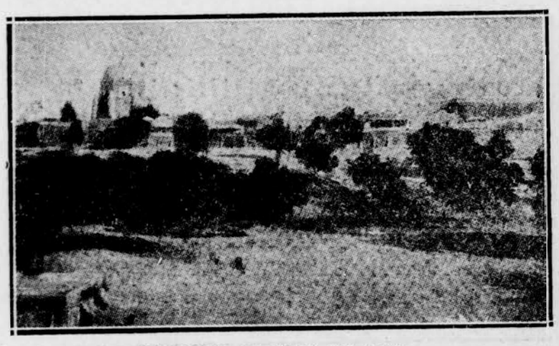
Everywhere I went, I was received by the Kaids in a most hospitable way. Perched on the mountain sides, far from the madding crowd, the hill villages of South Morocco seem to be tucked away under the protective arms of Mother Nature.

Ignorant of the outside world, with its complicated machinery, of social life, with its art and sciences, careless, if not ignorant, of the chronic intrigues and cryptic politics of their own country, these simple villagers live self-contained lives in their mountain houses, buying and selling, marrying and being given in marriage, without a thought of their less fortunate countrymen in the cities and the plains. The courteous Kaids who lavished their kindness on me, may have been veritable Bluebeards to their people—a common enough condition of things in Morocco—but, looked at from the outside, the hill villages appeared to be abodes of tranquility and restfulness.

ENCHANTING SCENERY.

Of one thing, however, I can speak with confidence, and that is the scenery. Towering hills and smiling valleys, rushing rivers and brambles growing in such profusion in the lanes as to interlace and form an archway over the traveller's head, and enveloping all in its embrace, is the wonderful Moroccan atmosphere, whose effects of which are at once the joy and the despair of the artist. Truly, Mother Nature is nowhere more bountiful in her gifts than in this sunny land of beauty and backwardness, contrasts and harmonies, mystery and charm.

A MARRAKESH BEAUTY.



MOROCCO AS IT IS TO-DAY.

2 Sizes Rs. 3 and Rs. 5
At all Chemists or
P. M. ZAVERI AND CO.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Literature from:—
DADHA AND CO.,
MADRAS, P. T.

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2 The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal),

Health And Hygiene

Combating White Plague

Personal Hygiene Constitutes Effective Barrier Against Tuberculosis

All workers in preventing medicine agree that one of the great foes which we have to fight against for the prevention of communicable disease is man. "We may ruthlessly wage war against insect or against infected food or water, but the suppression of many communicable diseases involves the control of man himself." Man is to blame for all the communicable diseases affecting humanity. Either he does not care whether or not he transmits diseases to his neighbor or he does no' know how to protect himself and others, observes a writer in the "Philippines Herald."

In tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, personal hygiene constitutes an effective barrier which maintains body resistance and checks infection. Personal hygiene is the practice of the rules of prsonal cleanliness and the formation of those habits which make for the preservation of one's individual health. It is an effort to abstain from practices which may jeopardize the health of others. At home, in the shop, or office, at the church, and other public places; at any time while, working, one must always keep in mind the rules of personal hygiene and practice them to preserve his own health and to protect that of his mates and neighbors.

The first rule of personal hygiene is to keep our bodies clean. General clenliness implies the taking of baths as frequently and as regularly as possible. It means also that our hands and fingers must be washed and kept clean, especially, before eating and after leaving the toilet; our nails well trimmed; our, mouths washed with a light disinfecting solution and our teeth crushed, at least, twice a day.

INFECTION THROUGH FOOD.

Food plays an important role in personal hygiene. Tuberculosis may be transmitted through eating infected food. Beef, pork, and milk may be infected with the tubercle bacilli. Any food may be accidentally contaminated by handling. It is necessary to select and handle food carefully; to be on the lookout for infected or contaminated foods; to know what foods are the best the most for growth and development, and the most economical.

In this connection, wisdom in the selection and care of food is not all we need for the preservation of health. Certain practices in eating deserve consideration. Eating from the same plates, utilizing the same sourcers, the same glasses, and the same silver should be avoided. Eating with the fingers is a dangerous practice because the hands and nails may carry diseases germs. If any member of the family has tuberculosis or any other communicable disease, the dishes, knifes, forks, and spoons of the patient should never be mixed with those used by other members of the family until such articles are properly disinfected. They should be washed with hot water and soap, after which boiling water should be poured over them. By such precautions we not only escape the infections of others but we also prevent others from getting our diseases.

Long rest and sleep is a health requirement. Lancing, attending cines, theaters, and other forms of amusement until late hours should be avoided. Many young persons, perhaps with a latent infection, fall victims to some acute infection after attending a series of amusements and social affairs. There should be regular hours for sleep and rest. The average adult should have, at least, eight hours' sleep at night and one hour, possibly, of sleep during the day. Brief rest periods during the day especially before and after eating, add to the health and efficiency of anyone.

VENTILATION.

Living and sleeping rooms, or offices and workshops have a bearing on personal hygiene. They should have plenty of air and sunlight. The health advantages of fresh air are unquestioned. Working, or sitting, or sleeping in a room with insufficient ventilation is harmful. No one can keep himself clean if he works or sleeps in foul and dirty rooms. Investigations regarding dust collected from rooms of tuberculous patients showed that the number of tubercle bacilli found (and therefore the danger of infection), depended on the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the room.

Exercise contributes to some extent to individual health. One of the rules of personal hygiene is exercise in the open air. Much has been said about the influence of exercise on health, but all agree that moderate exercise which does not lead to fatigue is always beneficial. The abuse of exercise or exercise not suited to individual capacity is ayways harmful. Individuals are not alike in the demands their bodies make for exercise. The exercise chosen for each person should be the kind that will not be a waste of time nor a source of too great fatigue.

PERSONAL HABITS.

Certain habits which have to do with the transmission of tuberculosis are a part of personal hygiene. They are, especially sneezing, coughing, spitting and kissing. Many persons sneeze or cough without covering their mouths and noses. This practice spreads particles of saliva or droplets which, if inhaled by others, may cause infection. Likewise, if in sneezing or coughin, a patient covers the nose or mouth with his hand, he may transmit the infection to others by shaking hands or by contaminating objects of common use. Spitting on the floor, on the walls, or on street cars and other public conveyances is an insanitary practice which may endanger the health of countless others by multiplying the foci of infection. Kissing is a direct means of transmitting thee infection.

Personal hygiene—that is, living a clean, normal, temeperate life—is a barrier against tuberculosts. It's dictates should be obeyed by everyone to protect not only his own health but that of others.

MAN THE WEAKER VESSEL!

Women More Resistant To Disease Than Men

It's a rather general experience, especially in smaller communities where everybody knows everybody, to notice that there are a great many more widows than widowers. In Europe this might be due to the war. But at least in this country it seems to be simply one more proof that man is the weaker sex. Dr. William J. Mayo long ago learned that women are more resistant than men to many diseases. Dr. E. V. Allen of the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, has

(Continued in Col. 4.)

(Continued from column 7.)

been checking up. He finds that men are definitely weaker than women in their ability to withstand disease. In particular they are more likely to fall victims to diseases of the digestive tract, lungs, kidneys and brain. Women are indeed sick oftener than men but with lesser ailments, not so likely to prove fatal.

But how shall we account for this "inferiority" of the huskier sex? Doctor Allen has little list of reasons which he puts overwork, alcoholism, "tobacco heart," industrial hazards and irregular habits of sleeping and eating. One inclines to think that the proportion of widows is likely to increase rather than diminish as women grow more athletic, and as science reduces fatalities from childbirth.

CLOTHING AND RHEUMATISM

Insufficient clothing may cause rheumatism. In a recent issue of the "British Medical Journal" the observations of a German physician are quoted to the effect that chilling of the body is the cause of many rheumatic conditions. It is stated that two women in every five, as compared with one man in ten, suffer from a partly latent nerve rheumatism. Interference in circulation due to chilling has a tendency to intensify muscular and articular rheumatism.

This health and happiness can be yours

If you feel that illness and worry is casting a shadow over your life, take heart again—take WINCARNIS!

WINCARNIS, the great restorative, is rich in those life-giving tonic ingredients which give strength and build health.

WINCARNIS is warming, stimulating, comforting. It is the great health restorer in all cases of debility, weakness, nervousness; the great invigorator when energies are flagging and nerves are tiring.

Try WINCARNIS—and feel its revitalising strengthening force giving you new energy, new courage after the very first glassful!

WINCARNIS

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OVER 20,000 DOCTORS

COLEMAN & CO. LTD., WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

Sole Agents:—Messrs. MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd, P. O. Box 773, Bombay.

World Of Science

The Ionosphere

Recent Researches Into Magnetic Field 50 Miles Above Earth

The atmosphere is known to contain four layers—the troposphere, the stratosphere, the ozonosphere and the ionosphere. The troposphere includes the surface air. It is the classical atmosphere of air bearing clouds and moving under changing pressures and temperatures, writes the Scientific correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Soon after Torricelli invented the barometer in 1643 Pascal discovered by experiment that the pressure of the air decreases with height. One method of calculating the height of the atmosphere is based on the duration of twilight. By it the Arabian astronomers of the eleventh century are said to have deduced a height of 92 kilometres. In 1772 Scheele showed that the air consisted chiefly of two gases, but the variability of the composition of the air was not proved until 1846 by Bunsen.

THE OZONOSPHERE

In 1899 Teisserene de Bort made the surprising discovery that the familiar turbulent type of atmosphere ends relatively abruptly at a height in middle latitudes of about ten kilometres. Thermometers taken up to great heights by free balloons showed a continuous fall of temperature up to about ten kilometres (eighteen at the equator and six at the poles), where the temperature was about-55deg. c. Above ten kilometres the temperature remained almost constant up to about 37 kilometres. This layer of calm, cloudless air of uniform temperature is named the stratosphere.

Recent research has shown that a new layer commences above 37 kilometres and extends up to about 60 kilometres. It is rich in ozone and is named the ozonosphere. Ozone, or oxygen in the triple-atomic form is easily decomposed by, and therefore easily absorbs ultra-violet rays. By virtue of its power of obsorbing ultraviolet rays the ozonosphere has decided the suitability of the earth as the scene of organic life. If a large percentage of the ultra-violet rays in the sun's light were not filtered out by the ozonosphere the earth's surface might be uninhabitable, as all or many organisms would swiftly be killed by sunstroke.

The importance of the absorption of solar rays by the upper atmosphere is shown in calculations concerning the effects of dust shot into the stratosphere by volcanoes. If one seven-hundredth part of a cubic mile of fine dust were blown up into the stratosphere it could form a smoke-screen which would reduce the intensity of the sun's rays by 20 per cent. The screen could remain suspended for years. It has been suggested that the ice ages have been caused by volcanic dust-screens.

Unlike the stratosphere, the ozonosphere is not cold but hot. Lindemann and Dobson state that the temperature above 60 kilobetdes is 30deg. c. or 86deg. F.

FIFTY MILES UP

Above the ozonosphere a new layer begins at about 80 kilometres, or 50 miles, up. This has been named by Watson Watt the ionosphere, because the gases of the air in that region are in an electrically excited or ionised state. The ionosphere became well known after the development of radio as the layer discovered by Kenelly and Heaviside. Its existence was, in fact, inferred a quarter of a century before them by the late Balfore Stewart, the Professor of Physics at Owens College, who found that it was needed in order to explain some of the earth's magnetic phenomena.

Information concerning the higher atmosphere may be learnt from the behaviour of the earth's magnetic field, the aurora, meteors, and radio signals. Observations of aurorae show that they occur at the average height of 105 kilometres. Meteors become luminous at a height of 150 kilometres. Photographs of the smoke-train of large meteors or fireballs may give information of air currents. For instance, the bends in the smoke-train of a fireball from the November meteors of 1932 revealed the existence of rising air currents at a great height.

Most information has been gained by radio research, because the experimenter can control the waves of his transmitter. He is not limited to the observation of occurrences, such as aurorae or meteors, beyond his control. When radio waves are sent into the ionosphere they are, in certain circumstances, reflected back by the electrified particles. The observer can calculate from the time the waves take to go up and come down the height at which they are reflected. Measurements of the relative intensity of the return wave and the direction of its vibration give additional information. Recent researches by Professor E. V. Appleton and others show that there are two main reflecting layers in the ionosphere at 100 kilometres and 180 kilometres, and that each of these is split into two during the daytime, making a total of four. These four layers probably mark the heights at which particular constituents of the atmosphere become electrified or ionised.

Professor Hallingworth, of the Manchester College of Technology, discovered evidence that the electrification in the layers is more intense in summer than in winter. Waves regularly reflected in the summer between May and November are not reflected between November and May. The connection of the sun with the electrical condition of the ionosphere was confirmed by observations of the radio effects of the eclipse in 1932, which showed that the condition is normally due to ultra-violet days from the sun. C. T. R. Wilson has advanced characteristically original and ingenious evidence that the condition may also in part be due to thunderstorms. He has calculated that the electrical energy continually released in thunderstorms is more than sufficient to produce all the observed ionisation in the ionosphere.

Thunderclouds often have voltages of 1,000,000,000. Electrons at this voltage can be shot by them into the ionosphere, where they can assist in the production of ionisation. Wilson attributes the parity in the tropics of lightning flashes which strike the earth to the directing influence of the earth's magnetic field which is parallel to the surface in the tropics but more vertical in the higher latitudes. Wilson's theory of thunderstorm influence on the state of the ionosphere is supported by a number of experimental observations.

WORLD ON VERGE OF ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES

Cosmic Rays When Harnessed Will Release Undreamt Of Flood Of Power, Says Scientist

Science is on the verge of releasing new forces capable of lifting mankind to heights beyond the wildest dreams of the past generation—or plunging it into an orgy of destruction.

This is the considered view of Dr. Luther S. Gable, one of the leading scientists in America, who is noted for research into the properties of radium, cables the Chicago correspondent of the British United Press.

Flights into the stratosphere, and constant experiments in laboratories throughout the world, are bringing nearer, says Dr. Gable, the time when the mysterious cosmic rays will be harnessed, and a flood of power will be released.

"Cosmic rays may produce the power to dig a tunnel through a mountain with no more labour than blowing the dust away; and these same rays, harnessed to a radio-controlled aeroplane in the hands of a warring nation, could wipe out cities."

END OF DISEASE.

Already there are in the offing such miracles as aeroplanes which would never have to land for refuelling, high-speed motor-cars drawing power from the atmosphere, smokeless cities without an electric wire in sight.

The ending of disease;

Coal mines turned into chemical factories; and

Houses and industrial plants drawing unlimited power from the stratosphere with "lightning rods."

Such are some of the wonders Dr. Gable predicts. According to him, the world is a huge dynamo, with the earth and its heavy atmosphere as the negative field and the stratosphere as the positive field.

In that outer atmosphere there is kinetic electricity of 200,000,000 amperes, enough to provide 160,000,000 horsepower for every human being on earth.

Already an oscillating tube, comparable to the first radio valve, has been invented to tap this vast source of energy.

Dr. Gable holds it to be merely a matter of time until the whole source is at the disposal of science.

One of the cosmic rays, the Grentz ray, capable of destroying any disease germ in 30 seconds, is already part of medical science.

INDIAN CANDIDATE FOR LONDON LABOUR

Mr. R. S. Nehra, the only Indian Solicitor having a general and Privy Council practice in London, has been put up for a seat as Labour Candidate on the Wembley Urban District Council. Photo shows him canvassing a gardener. Mr. Nehra has been established as a well-known Indian Solicitor for the last five years. He is a popular member of the Labour Party in Wembley and is associated with many influential societies of Great Britain, including the British Indian Union, of which he is honorary secretary.

EUROPE HONEYCOMBED WITH SPY-GANGS

(Continued from Page 9)

did in wartime. They are generally intermediaries between male spies, or they go out on definite assignment to find some specific bit of information and find rare sport in drawing the knowledge of their victims.

Alleged chief of the recently broken International Spy Syndicate, which French police crushed after months of trailing, was a woman and an excellently-educated woman at that, Lydia Stahl, an admitted artistic painter on silk, inventor of a new system of Swedish exercises, writer of cinema scenarios, a graduate of chemistry, mathematician, she was preparing for a degree in Chinese language and history when she was arrested.

CO-EDS AND BARMAIDS

An American girl, just out of Vassar, Mrs. Majorey Talley Switz, was caught up in the swirl of the affair and is still being held by French police who are trying to determine just what role, if any, she played in the International Syndicate.

"Le Belle Sopie" was a barmaid at the German frontier in Alsace; she drew beer for the workers who poured cement for the French boarder fortifications. She knew exery secret which was whispered by the workers. She knew also where she could sell the information.

She did sell it and made enough to quit her job behind the bar: French counter-spies were suspicious on her newfound prosperity and trailed her. When she started across the border by car they caught her and found a new model of a French army automatic gun concealed beneath her skirts. Sophie Drozdt has been in Jail for months and her name is never mentioned in print; police say the case is not closed.

A SUICIDE

Lydia Auspinska was a member of an aristocratic Polish family. She had a weakness for baccart and played too long at a Zappat Casino one night. Down to her last penny, she accepted temporary financial help from a distinguished looking gentleman at her elbow who offerred it. To pay it back she agreed to carry a package to another European capital. When Lydia found that she was playing the role of carrier pigion for an international spy band, she went back to Zappat, risked her fortune, won thousands of dollars, paid back her loan, and committed suicide.

These women were frontpage headliners in recent months. During the world war, there were thousands and thousands of women in the dangerous spy game on both sides of the lines. Mata Hari is more than a dead spy; she is a symbol of a half million women spies whom many hundred paid the supreme sacrifice.

MATA-HARI HERSELF.

Mata Hari was shot at dawn in the moat of Vincennes. She has come down in spy legend as a master-spy, a rare beauty, a fatal charmer and a dancer who used her art to ensure her victims. The truth is far more prosaic; she was clumsy—and her clumsiness led her to the execution post; she was fat and forty, not beautiful and her supposed Indian dancing gyrations were not much better than those of sideshow dancers everywhere. She failed three times in her stage careers before the war.

But Mata-Hari is still the best known of the spies executed during the war. There were others; Marguerite Francillard was the first woman to face the first squad in that war. She was a dressmaker of Grenobble who had as her lover a "Swiss", who turned out to be a German spy chief. She did his bidding, was caught and paid the penalty.

"This is not possible; this is not poss—" she cried as the volley sounded.

Sanchis-Maria Liebentalk, a native of Valencia, looked like a housewife, but she sold secrets and was executed at Marseilles in 1917. "La Ducimtiere" has nothing of the romantic in her allure; she was one of the few convicted spies who escaped the firing squad—pardoned by President Poincare on the dawn which was to have been the last.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

	SINGLE Cabin	SINGLE Tourist	RETURN Cabin	RETURN Tourist
Colombo	£ 7	5	£—	—
Singapore	19	12	30	—
Hongkong	26	17	—	30
Shanghai	30	19	50	30
Kobe	35	22	50	30
Yokohama	36	23	50	30

(Return tickets valid for one year)

S'Francisco and L'Angeles: 1st G$ 409, 358, 341.

Vancouver and Seattle: 1st G$ 358.

European ports via America or Canada (Variety of the rates).	1st	£110—138
	2nd	£89—105
	Tourist	£76—85

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO.

Marseilles	1st	£64.61.52
	2nd	40.37.35
London	1st	69.66.57
	2nd	44.41.38
Round the World	1st	153.181
	2nd	104.134

(Variety of rates)

Students Rates	Single.	Return
Marseilles 3rd	£17-0-0	£32-0-0
London "	19-6-9	36-8-0

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 20279: Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Adam And Eve—In 1954

—A FANTASY—

(By B. U. RAO).

In 1954 it will no longer be "Adam and Eve." It will be "Eve and Adam."

Our positions will have been reversed—with a vengeance. Eve will do the earning, Adam the cooking. Eve will look after the government of the country, Adam the government of the home. Eve will ask: "Adam! Will you marry me" And Adam will blush, and simper, and sigh, and turn red, and finally make answer: "I will!" And Eve will put her arm round his waist and murmur: "I love you, dear! Do you me?" And Adam will blush anew, and turn more red, and hang his face down, and affect not to have heard, and ask: "What did you say?" And Eve will know, and will draw his face towards hers—nearer—and nearer—till they meet.

In the world of art, of literature, or science, of business and of politics, Eve will reign supreme. The legislative chambers, the commercial firms, the sporting field—will all be dominated by Eve. It will always me Miss This or Miss That. Adam will be a back number. He will always be over-ruled, subjected, vanquished. He will pass his time dreaming of his past grandeur and glory. Of the days when he commanded, and Eve obeyed; when he proposed, and Eve assented. He will dream—and dream—and dream, till, being deceived into thinking that the good old days have come again, he will try to have his say, and will unceremoniously be brought back to the land of cold reality from the land of his sweet but treacherous vision by a knock on the head from his wife.

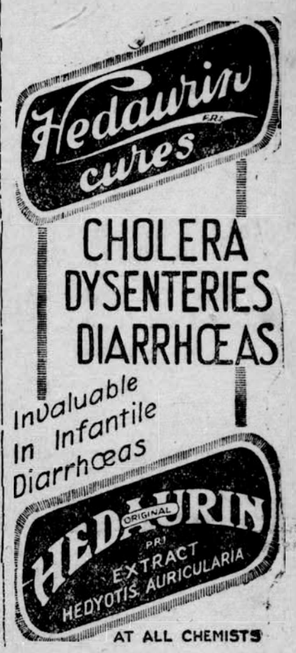
Eve will be Adam's Queen without Adam's being her King. Eve will instruct, and Adam will learn. Eve will lead, and Adam will follow. Adam will be known as So-and-So's husband, never Eve as So-and-So's wife. The commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife" will be altered to: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's husband." Eve will have the first word and the last word. She will be all-powerful. And she will revel in her power. In the ease with which she can mould Adam according to her own sweet will and pleasure. She will say: "Let there be light!" and lo! the electric light will be switched on—by Adam! She will bid: "Let dinner be served!" and lo! quick as a lightning flash the dishes will be laid—by Adam! She will order: "Let the bed be made!" and lo! before you could say Jack Robinson the bed will be prepared—by poor Adam! His not to make reply, his not to question why, his but to do and die!

Eve will dare anything. She will go to the moon. She will climb to the summit of Mount Everest. She will fly from England to India and back in twenty hours. She will set up the world's land speed record. She will discover another America. She will even capture the Loch Ness monster! And Adam will merely gaze, and stare and envy. But he will not be able to raise a finger. And he will wonder.

But in the world of housekeeping, of domestic art, Adam will be prominent. He will keep the house in order and look after the little ones. He will clean the dishes, and dust the cupboards, and prepare the meals. And one Eve will enquire of another: "My dear! does your Adam cook well?" And the second Eve will answer: "No, my dear! he doesn't. But he will, when I give him a piece of my mind!" When the little one cries, he will put it on his lap, and fondle it, and say in soothing tones: "My dear! my darling! my own pretty little one! What is it that you wish? Milk? Biscuits? Toys?" And he will go on in like manner till the baby cease to weep. And when evening comes, he will comb his hair, and powder his face, and beautify himself, and taking the child in his arms, will stand at the gate, waiting for Eve to return from office.

And thus the things will go on—with Eve at the helm of all affairs, the very personification of Authority—till, disgusted with the very magnitude and limitlessness of her power, she will renounce it and yield her place to Adam holding that after all the old order was the best.

But that will not be until the year two thousand and thirty-four and We shall no longer be there to see the day when We shall once more exert our authority and rule.



Sizes Rs. 1-12; 3-4; and Rs. 12-8.
Bombay Depot:—
P. M. ZAVERI AND CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY 2.
Literature from:—
DADHA AND CO.,
MADRAS, P. T.
Local stockists:—
Messrs. N. POWELL & CO.,
Lamington Road, Bombay.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible, Price Rs. 2.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM
No. 22. P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

CATARACT?

No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe and sure cure in four weeks. For full particulars, please apply—SRI WORKS, 11, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (B.C.H.)

"PANAMA"
THE BEST OF ALL
Safety Razor Blades
For easy and comfortable Shaves. The PANAMA is most Economical.
Available Everywhere.
Representative in India:
L. H. EMENY,
Mercantile Bldg., Lall Bazar, CALCUTTA.

SOUTH INDIA

THROUGH the well organised facilities of this country-wide banking system, the branches of the QUILON BANK, LIMITED, afford banks, bankers and merchants a truly responsible and responsive service in 22 centres in South India.

The
QUILON BANK LIMITED.
Incorporated in Travancore 1919.

Offices.

Alleppey	Kayamkulam	Tinnevelly
Alwaye	Kottayam	Junction.
Bangalore	Madras	Tinnevelly Town
(C & M. Stn)	Nagercoil	Trichinopoly
Bangalore city	Quilon	Triplicane
Chirayinkil	Royapettah	(Madras)
Cochin	(Madras)	Trivandrum
Coimbatore	Shertallay	Tuticorin
Ernakulam	Tenkasi	

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1934

MAHARAJA OF DEWAS TO SUSPEND FAST

NO POLITICS FOR SCHOOLS

Resolution Before Ahmedabad Municipality

"RESTORE EDUCATION GRANT"

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Several members of the Ahmedabad Municipality have given notice of a resolution requesting the Government to renew the annual educational grant amounting to about Rs. 3 lakhs to municipal schools.

This grant was stopped in 1930 when the schools were closed in connection with the arrest of Congress leaders and the observance of Dharasana and other days.

The resolution assures the Government that the Municipality would carry out the policy laid down by the Government and would not allow the education of children to suffer for political reasons.—A. P.

RELIEF WORK IN FULL SWING

Perfect Amity Between Relief Committees Of Lucky Saran

PATNA, April 13.

The earthquake havoc has been less disastrous in Saran District than in other parts of Bihar, so that the problems created by it are comparatively easier there. There is no difficulty with regard to sugarcane and the question to sand removal is not serious. The 'quake casualties were 210 deaths and 670 injured. The injured were given immediate first aid and sent to hospital.

Further, 9,128 blankets and 83 bales of old clothes were at once distributed to the poor classes to protect them against cold and wind. Rs. 32,257 was distributed as free grant and shelter was provided for people by erection of 1,560 huts both in rural and urban areas.

The main problems that are now engaging the attention of the workers are house building and the construction of wells. A model hut designed by the District Officer was opened by His Excellency the Governor at Ghapra and has met with general approval. A large number of huts are being erected on that model and it is expected that before the monsoon sets in they will be ready.

PREPARING FOR MONSOON

Other preparations for the monsoon such as the construction of boats and supply of food and fodder are in progress. The Gandak embankment is being strengthened and measures are being taken to erect retiring lines at several places. Of the 4,192 wells which were choked up, more than 3,000 have already been cleared and clearing and disinfecting work is proceeding. The Health Department is also paying due atention to the epidemic of plague which broke out simultaneously with the earthquake.

There is perfect amity and co-operation between the different relief Committees and the decision of the Central Committee to give control of their funds to the District Officer and to recognise his general supervision in all relief activities has met with general approval.—A. P.

RICEMILLS CLOSED IN BANGKOK

Strikers Intimidate Workers

(Special Cable).

BANGKOK, April 13.

The local ricemills have been closed since April 3 owing to intimidation of the workers by strikers.

Hitherto there have been twelve cases of stabbing.

Preparing For Battle Of Safeguards

EUROPEAN MOVE TO SWELL WAR CHEST

Salaried Full Time Men To Be Put For Job

We publish below a document of great interest.

It constitutes an elevating revelation of the "Political Mentality" of European businessmen in India, among whom none, apparently is willing to represent his community in the legislature unless he is well remunerated for it.

The document is in the form of a circular letter from the "Central Secretariat"—a body apparently representing the European Association and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. It has been addressed to all the provincial branches of the former and the Chambers in the various centres.

It appeals for increased subscriptions from the employees of all British firms for the provision of a fund of Rs. 1,20,000 to enable the payment of salaries of Rs. 24,000 per annum each for four representatives in the Central Legislature and the cost of a Secretariat.

Unless they get a handsome stipend, the letter says in effect the best men in the Euro pean business community will not come forward.

"POWERFUL GROUP"

The Central Secretariat Fund and the Stipendiary Political Representatives Scheme.

I am directed to advise you that the Associated Chambers have forwarded to the constituent Chambers a copy of the Report by the Special Sub-Committee appointed at the annual General Meeting of the Association in January 1934, to examine and report on the Stipendiary Representatives scheme, the chief feature of which is to extend the existing Central Secretariat Fund to include provision for four Stipendiary Representatives of such standing as will be in a position to fill the positions in the Group of, (1) The Leader of the Group (2) the Deputy Leader of the Group (3) The Whip and (4) the Secretary and Treasurer, thus organising a really powerful Group at the Centre where the principal questions affecting British commercial interests will have to be settled.

"Best Men Wanted.

The two main considerations that led the Special Sub-Committee to decide upon the above course are, (1) that, when the Central Legislatures are enlarged under the new constitution, the Europeans in India will have great difficulty in finding the additional number of representatives which is expected to be seven or more, especially taking into consideration the increaesing demands of the Legislatures upon the time of its Members. The Sessions during the last two years have lasted for about five months and, if Committees work is added (and Committee's work is very important) about seven months continuous work will be required. It is impossible for a business man who is only able to spare short periods from his office to acquire the knowledge necessary to be really effective, but with the expert qualifications and local information possessed by the part time politicians it will be possible to organise a really powerful Group if an experienced nucleus of the Group is available and is maintained in a high state of efficieency and (2) while there are good grounds for the view which is widely held, that the grant of rovincial Autnomy under the new constitution will eventually lead the best Indians to seek election to the Provincial Assemblies rather than to th Federal Assembly, it will be in the Central Legislatures that the principal questions affecting British commercial interests will have to be settled and it is considered essential for these interests that the best men should be available for seats in the two Houses of the Federal Legislature.

Rs. 2,000 a month.

In order to secure this, it is considered that the nucleus of the Group at the centre should be regarded as forming a part of an all-India organisation to guard all-Indian interests rather than as a number of individuals representing particular Provincial interests.

In an endeavour to adopt the existing Fund to present day requirements the Special Sub-Committee have based their estimates on the four suggested stipendiary representatives receiving each a salary of Rs. 2000 per month and have arrived at the following figure:—

	Rs.
Salaries of 4 representatives at Rs. 24,000 each	96,000
Cost of Secretariat excluding the Secretary (The cost of the existing Secretariat may be taken at Rs. 25,000 per annum of which the cost of the services of the present Secretary is Rs. 1.000	15,000
	111,000
or say, allowing for extra Office Staff	120,000

Must Pay More.

The Special Sub-Committee have taken into consideration all possible sources of revenue and have arrived at the conclusion that if the British Firms and Companies in India who are now contributing towards the maintenance of the Central Secretariat on the basis of Rs. 5 per covenanted employee (although it was originally agreed to contribute a figure of Rs. 5 per head, subscriptions so far collected have been on two-thirds basis) were prepared to contribute Rs. 12/8 per annum per each European employed, it should be possible for a Fund to be established 'at once' and that as the field of subscribers is widened not only in India, but by the inclusion of important interests in England, it should be possible to reduce progressively the subscriptions from Chamber Members to the Central Fund.

The Associated Chambers in submitting the report of the Special Sub-Committee have invited the views of the constituent Chambers generally, with particular reference to the annual contribution which may be expected from them in the event of it being decided to proceed with the scheme as recommended and have expressed the hope that sufficient support will be forthcoming to enable the proposed extension of the existing Central Secrtariat Fund to be put into operation by the 1st July 1934, at the latest.

Assistance Please.

The assistance of European Members of this Chamber in this matter would be much appreciated and I am to request you kindly to favour me with your views on or before Saturday, 7th April 1934, and particularly to say whether you would be willing to increase your subscription to Rs. 12/8 per European employed.

The matter is of some urgency as the present three Stipendiary representatives (Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. George Morgan and Mr. F. E. James) are at present remunerated from provincial sources and the subscribers are beginning to press for the return of their representatives to purely provincial duties. European Commerce can "ill afford" to lose the services of these three experienced men at the centre and it is therefore most desirable that a Central Fund be established without delay, so that their services may be definitely secured for the Centre.

—Yours faithfully,

Sd. H. GOMES,
Ag. Secretary.

GIVES IT UP TEMPORARILY

In Deference To Desire Of Sympathisers And Friends

PONDICHERRY, April 14.

In compliance with numerous and insistent requests from various parts of the country His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) has consented to temporarily relax from to-day the rigidity of his penance of "fast unto death," which he commenced on December 26, 1933, by way of protest against the policy of attachment of permanently dedicated religious endowments.

11 "WEEK'S FAST."

His Highness has now persisted in his penance of self-immolation by fasting for about 11 weeks.

The temporary relaxation of the penance has been resorted to on the explicit understanding that the course withdrawn for the time being will be readopted, if need be, at any time.

In this connection the following has been released to-day for publication by Doctors, Shidore and Joshi medical attendants on His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior).

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

"In consequence of widespread and anxious enquiries from all parts of the country we are gratified to publish that in due deference to ardent desire of sincere friends and sympahisers and well wishers and loyal hearts His Highness is eventually constrained to suspend temporarily the latest drastic dietetic reductions without deviating from his resolve of the continuance of obligatory penance thereby tending to allay for the moment the fear of impending self-immolation although extreme exhaustion in no way minimises grave anxiety.—United Press.

MUTILATED CURRENCY NOTES

Sir Osbourne To Be Chairman Of Committee

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Replying to a short notice question in the Assembly to-day regarding the committee on the question of lost or mutilated currency notes, Sir George Schuster said that Sir Osbourne Smith would be the Chairman of the Committee, Sir H. M. Mehta, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, members and Mr. Kelly, Controller of Currency member and Secretary.

The Committee would meet in Bombay as soon as possible after the close of the present session.—A.P.

LEAVE GOVERNMENT SEVERELY ALONE

Country Will Stand To A Man By Congress, Says Satyapal

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Dr. Satyapal has issued the following statement:—

"I have read with devotional care one of the most important statements issued by Mahatma Gandhi announcing the withdrawal of individual civil disobedience and restricting its use in future only to himself.

Every word of this statements speaks of the magnanimity of this noble and illustrious soul. I believe that this step has been taken in the best interests of the country, and Mahatmaji has, as usual, laid his country under a further debt of gratitude.

I heartily welcome this decision, and I am confident that the stagnation that has set in our political life will now be removed and once again we shall be on our march towards our goal.

LEAVE GOVERNMENT ALONE

I am unmindful of the attitude of the Government. It is its lookout as to whether it will redeem its pledge of removing the ban on Congress and its activities, as soon as Civil Disobedience is called off. I entirely and wholeheartedly support the revival of the Swaraj Party and am in perfect agreement with its programme of contesting the Assembly elections, with a view to sweep them and to make the Assembly an effective and real representative of the country. I trust that in spite of what some short-sighted no-changers would say, the whole country will stand to a man to uphold the dignity and maintain the prestige of the Congress by electing Congressmen as members of the Assembly. We have to establish once again our right to speak in the name of the country. Let us not involve ourselves in internal wrangles and wordy squabbles, and let us all stand united.

Divided we shall fall, and with us shall fall the standard of Swaraj.

WIN ELECTIONS.

Those who do not like to go to the Assembly need not do so but under the garb of the constructive programme, which these people never thought of even for a minute before this announcement, they should not oppose Congress candidates nor should they lower them in the estimation of the people by calling them co-operators, etc.

Communalists are organising themselves with full force, and if we are caught napping, we may have to see darker days and meet with dismal failure. I hope my countrymen will realise the gravity of the situation and will leave no stone unturned to win this battle which, though apparently a small one has in reality far-reaching consequences in shaping our destiny."—A.P.

Burjor Ardeshir Gyara, world push-byke tourist started at Ahmedabad on January 1 last and after "doing" over 2,000 miles in the course of the past three months reached Bombay on March 30.

NATIONAL WEEK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 13.

In celebration of the National Week, a huge mass meeting was held this evening at Azad Maidan where Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar and Messrs. B. Das and Gaya Prasad Singh spoke. They laid special emphasis on utility of Khadi which can be used both as an economic and a political weapon.

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar incidently referred to the Assam Governor's remarks that the latest Congress decision was neither a victory nor a defeat.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN TO MEET AT BROACH

BROACH, April 12.

In compliance with several requests from Congressmen all over Gujarat, invitations to the leading Congress workers of Gujarat have been issued to-day from Broach by Doctor Chandulal Desai to meet at Broach on 22nd instant to discuss the political situation created after the statement issued by Mahatmaji.

HINDU LEADER'S MEETING

Programme For Coming Elections

NEW DELHI, April 13.

An informal meeting of the members of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Hindu members of the Central Legislature and the prominent Hindu citizens of Delhi was held this afternoon to discuss the situation arising out of the proposed dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the programme of the Hinhu Mahasabha in connection with the election that would follow the dissolution.

After about three hours' discussion on the White Paper, the Communal Award and other political questions, the meeting came to a decision and issued the following statement:

"This informal meeting of the prominent Hindu citizens of Delhi, Hindu members of the Central Legislature and the members of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha is of opinion that the Communal Award constitutes a great danger to the Hindu community and is a negation of all the principles of democracy, and its revision therefore most be one of the principal items in the programme at the next general election for legislature."

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda Mr. Satyen Mitra, Bhai Parmand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Lala Shanker Lal Lala Sriram, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Sardar Bhupat Singh, Mr. Lahiri Choudhuri and others.—United Press.

Information has been received of a disastrous fire at Karasanpura village, Mahikantha Agency as a result of which nine houses and forty-three hay stacks were completely gutted.—A. P.

CHANGE VENUE OF A.I.C.C. MEETING

Govindanand Suggests Bombay Or Delhi As Ideal Place

KARACHI, April 14.

Requesting Dr. Syed Mohammed, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress to change the venue of the A.I.C.C. meeting to a central place, Swami Govindanand says a momentous meeting like the present one ought to be held at a place where largest number of members can, without inconvenience, attend.

The convenience of people from the Punjab, Sind, Bombay, and Maharashtra should not be ignored.

The Swami adds: The venue is not to be selected to suit the convenience of one or two big leaders," and suggests that Bombay or Delhi.

If this is not done the bulk of the Congresmen will not get an opportunity to express their views and the organisers of the meeting will be laying themselves open to the charge that the venue was chosen with the specific object of getting the Delhi and Patna decisions rushed through and ratified by the A.I.C.C. to give them appearance of a Congress mandate.—A.P.

RELEASE MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS OF 1919!

LAHORE, April 14.

A resolution demanding the release of the martial law prisoners of 1919, who were sentenced to transportation for life and were still serving their terms, was adopted at a meeting held last night in Lahore in memory of Jalianwala Bagh Day. It was urged that according to prison law these prisoners had now outserved the full sentence and that their further detention in jail would be contrary to law.

Another resolution expressed satisfaction at the transfer of Obeidullah Khan from Multan to Sialkot and prayed for his long life.

EUROPEAN STAFF TO BE AXED

Imperial Bank Of India's Plans

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The "Statesman" understands that despite the fact that all recruitment of Europeans to the Imeperial Bank of India was stopped in 1929, since when Indians only have been continuously recruited, the Bank now proposes to dispense with the services of a number of European officers of seniority of ten to fifteen years. No Indian officers are affected.

It is reported that of about 50 European officers to be 'axed' 21 belong to the Bengal circle. The need for economy and the existence of a surplus staff are given as reasons for the immediate discharge.

The "victims" however, are being given a gratuity.—A. P.

NOT RETURNING FOR THE PRESENT

NEW DELHI, April 13.

The contradiction issued from Cape Twon has for the moment settled the question regarding Sir Maharajsingh's return to India. No information either official or private of such an intention had been received here, and it is very unlikely that an experienced official like Sir Maharajsingh would communicate for publication any such intention before intimating the fact to his Government.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.